

proposed that a full report should be submitted only every third year, statistical returns, with brief explanatory statements, being forwarded in the intermediate years.

Statement showing the several Reports dealt with by the Government of Bengal, together with the methods of treatment proposed for them.

[illegible]

Statement Bengal Annual with	Subject	By whom submitted.	Whether submitted to the Government of India and if so, to what Department	Recommendations.	Remarks.
al	Hill Tipperah	Collector of Tipperah through the Commissioner of Chittagong	Foreign Department	No change proposed.	
o	Orissa Tributary Mahals	Commissioner of Orissa	Ditto	Nothing proposed in these reports except that they are to be con- tained in dimensions that being a necessary example in the year 1888 a list of each Mahal is to be sent.	
o	Chota Nagpore Tributary Mahals	Commissioner of Chota Nagpore By Collectors to Commissioners, Com- missioners to Board, Board to Gov- ernment	Ditto Department of Finance and Commerce	That statistical returns with brief explanatory notes be submitted for two years, and a full report the third year.	
o	Excise	Ditto	Ditto	No change proposed.	
o	Licence tax	Ditto	Ditto	This will now be replaced by the Excise Tax Report which should be annual.	
o	Road and Public Works Cess	Ditto	Ditto	May be abolished only the sales tax and tolls which may be imposing the toll should continue to be submitted with brief explanatory notes when necessary. The sub- ject of cesses is covered by the Board and Revenue Administration Re- port.	
al	Salt	By the officers of saltworks districts to Commissioners, Commissioners to Board, Board to Government	Department of Finance and Commerce.	No change proposed.	
o	Customs	By the District Collectors through the Board of Revenue	Ditto ditto	Ditto	
o	Stationary Revenue of Provincial Service Accounts	By the Board of Revenue This is merely a Revision annually received by the Finance Depart- ment.	Not submitted Department of Finance and Commerce	Ditto	To continue annual the review to be limited to a brief explanatory note commencing on the most prominent features in the state- ments.
al	On municipalities	By Municipalities to Commissioners, Com- missioners to Government	Home Department (A general Provincial report compiled in the Secretariat and submitted to the Govern- ment of India)	No change proposed.	For annual annual Orders will however be issued on the im- provement of the form and the reducing of the length of the discreet reports. Municipal reports should include the work- ing of the Local Councils and whether they are in force no separate report being submitted on the subject.
	Calcutta Municipality Working of the Lodging-house Act	Chairman of the Municipality By Collectors to Commissioners, Com- missioners to Government (when the Act is in force)	Ditto ditto Not submitted	No change proposed.	To be amalgamated with the Mun- icipal report and no separate report about the Municipal report should be annual.
	District Boards (Working of the Local Self Government Act)	To be submitted by Magistrate to Commissioners, Commissioners to Government	General Provincial report compiled in the Secretariat and submitted to the Home Department	No change proposed.	To be amalgamated with the Mun- icipal report and no separate report about the Municipal report should be annual.
	Dispensaries	By the Surgeons to Magistrates, Magis- trates to Commissioners, Commis- sioners to Government, General of Civil Hospitals, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals to Government	Home Department	No change proposed.	To be amalgamated with the Mun- icipal report and no separate report about the Municipal report should be annual.
	Cantonment Lock Hospitals	By the Cantonment Committees to Magistrates, Magistrates to Commis- sioners, Commissioners to Govern- ment	Ditto	No change proposed.	To be amalgamated with the Mun- icipal report and no separate report about the Municipal report should be annual.
	Calcutta Hospitals Sanitation	Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Sanitary Commissioner	Ditto Ditto	No change proposed.	To be amalgamated with the Mun- icipal report and no separate report about the Municipal report should be annual.
	Vaccination	Ditto	Ditto	No change proposed.	To be amalgamated with the Mun- icipal report and no separate report about the Municipal report should be annual.
	Lunatic Asylums Work of the Criminal Asylum	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Ditto	Ditto Ditto	No change proposed.	To be amalgamated with the Mun- icipal report and no separate report about the Municipal report should be annual.
	Botanical Gardens	Superintendent of the Gardens	Revenue and Agricultural Department	No change proposed.	
	Cinchona and Cinchona Planta- tions	Superintendent of the Cinchona Cultiva- tion in Bengal	Home Department	No change proposed.	
	Working of the Jute Warehouse and Proving of Jute in Calcutta Suburbs and Howrah	Chairman Calcutta Municipality and the Municipalities of the Suburbs and Howrah, through respective Ma- gistrates and Commissioners.	Not submitted	No change proposed.	
	Calcutta Port Trust	Calcutta Port Commissioners	Department of Finance and Commerce, also submitted to Public Works and Mil- itary (Marine) Department Department of Finance and Commerce and Military (Marine) Department	No change proposed.	
	Administration of the Marine De- partment.	Port Officer	Department of Finance and Commerce	No change proposed.	
	Lighthouse	Ditto	Department of Finance and Commerce	No change proposed.	
	Calcutta Shipping Office	Board of Revenue	Not submitted	No change proposed.	
	Antisubmarine	Ditto	Ditto	No change proposed.	
	Chittagong Port	Collector of Chittagong to Commis- sioner, Commissioner to Government Collector of Cuttack to Commissioner, Commissioner to Government.	Ditto	No change proposed.	
	Orissa Ports	Sanitary Commissioner	Home and Finance and Commerce Departments	No change proposed.	
	Health of the Calcutta Port	Sanitary Commissioner	Home and Finance and Commerce Departments	No change proposed.	
Works	Inspection Reports	Superintending Engineers	Not submitted	No change proposed.	
	Progress of Works	Ditto	Ditto	No change proposed.	
	Road Fund	Road Cess Committee to Commissioner Commissioner to Government.	Ditto	No change proposed.	
	Supplementary reports on road and operations.	Commissioners	Not submitted	No change proposed.	

before the orders of Government could be passed or and subsequent action taken upon it. Sir A. Lyall observes that the labour of scrutinizing statistics is little augmented by that of writing a report on them, and that a careful scrutiny and comparison of past and present returns is a necessary part of the duty of the heads of departments in administering. But, while opposed to the general adoption of the proposals of the Punjab Government, Sir A. Lyall would meet them to some extent by doing away with reports on certain subjects and by substituting for them statistical tables accompanied every year by a brief commentary in the form of notes, such as is now supplied by the Local High Courts of Judicature in reviewing the Criminal and Civil Justice returns.

4. Mr Crosthwaite, at the time Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, concurs in the views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in regard to the small amount of labour required to write a report, when once the relevant statistics have been systematically studied. He remarks that the system of writing reports is useful, inasmuch as it ensures that statistics have been scrutinised, and that it enables the Government to see how much care and intelligence have been devoted to this scrutiny. Reports, moreover, in Mr Crosthwaite's opinion, enable administrative officers to periodically survey the whole of their work and to judge of the effects of it, while they assist Government in seeing how far the recognised principles of administration have been applied and how far errors require to be corrected. If for annual reports triennial reports were substituted, there is, he thinks, likely to be the disadvantage that the officer who had done the work would not ordinarily write the report, or, if he did, that his recollection of the facts regarding which he was writing would have grown dim with time. Under such a system, too, errors of administration could not be corrected at once. Mr Crosthwaite admits that reports and reviews are often unnecessarily prolix, and should be curtailed, and he suggests that the extended distribution of reports which at present prevails is unnecessary and expensive. He also deprecates the style of review which merely repeats, in other and perhaps fewer words, what is stated in the report.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam considers that the proposals of the Punjab Government are unsuitable to that Province, and would lead to serious practical inconvenience. Mr Ward is of opinion that the value of reports to departmental officers would be lost by triennial reports, while the labour of compiling the latter would be very great, particularly to officers who had held their charges only for a small portion of the three years.

The Resident at Hyderabad doubts if the proposed reform would have an useful effect, and argues that the review of the year's transactions by the head of the Government affords an incentive to work. Praise or blame, in the Resident's opinion, loses its effect if it relates to a time long passed away. The officer concerned may have left the locality, and it does not always happen that an officer remains at his post for the whole three years for which he would have to write the report.

5. The opinions briefly summarized above confirm the view taken by the Government of India in the Home Department, as expressed in the Resolution of the 12th August 1887, that it was not possible to go as far as was proposed by the Punjab Government in the direction of curtailing the preparation and submission of annual reports. After giving the subject full consideration, the Government of India agrees in the main with the remarks made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the present Chief Commissioner of Burma, regarding the usefulness of annual reports as a means of testing departmental efficiency and the judgment and energy of officers, and also of checking and correcting administrative mistakes. Applying this principle, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that annual reports must be maintained in the two following cases—

- (a) Where the reports deal with the application of administrative principles still open to modification or the concrete working of which has to be watched.
- (b) Where the reports contain statistics which, for administrative purposes, must be compiled and examined annually.

These two heads comprise so many of the reports now falling under the cognizance of the Home Department that the conclusion to which His Excellency in Council has come is that, beyond insisting on brevity and methodical arrangement in the reports themselves and on curtailment of reviews of them, it is impossible to afford much relief to Local Governments in the direction contemplated by this enquiry. The Government of India therefore desires that the reports dealt with in the Home Department should from 1887 onwards be treated in the following manner;—

- (i) To be submitted annually as heretofore—

Report on General Administration.
 " Municipal Administration.
 " Local Boards' Administration.
 " Education.
 " Sanitation.
 " Civil and Criminal Justice.
 " Jail Administration.
 " Police Administration.
 " Lunatic Asylums.

- (ii) To be submitted in full every third year, statistical returns and brief commentaries in the shape of notes being submitted in the intermediate years—

Report on Registration.
 " Dispensaries.
 " Lock-hospitals.
 " Vaccination.
 " Destruction of wild beasts and snakes.

The notes to be submitted with the statistical returns in the years intermediate between the submission of the reports should give a clear, though brief, indication of the supervising or controlling officer's opinion as to the significance of the statistics.

6. The following special reports should continue to be submitted as before :—

Chemical Examiner's Report.
Report on Calcutta Medical Institutions.
Report of the Port Health Officer, Calcutta.
Report of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta.
Report on Publications under Act XXV of 1867.
The Review of Publications.
The Report on Vernacular Papers.

The Government of India leaves to Local Governments, who submit reports on Legal Affairs and Criminal Tribes, discretion to determine whether these reports shall be annually prepared as at present or prepared every third year, with brief notes in the intermediate years.

7. The Governor-General in Council would desire to express his earnest hope that Local Governments and Administrations will insist on curtailment of reports to the utmost extent which is consistent with a proper examination of the facts and figures presented in them. A reduction in the size of the reports on Jails, Police Education, and Sanitation is especially necessary. In most provinces these reports have become far too discursive.

Compression of reviews is not less called for than curtailment of reports: a review should contain only what is necessary to communicate the judgment of the reviewing authority regarding the salient features of the report. The Governor-General in Council attaches no value to reviews which merely repeat in abridged form what is set forth in the report reviewed.

8. While thus recognising the need which exists for compression in the reports and reviews which reach the Government of India, His Excellency in Council is no less desirous that the same principles should be carefully followed as regards reports received by Local Governments and Administrations, but not forwarded to the Government of India. He fears that the time of administrative and executive officers is unnecessarily occupied as much by the preparation of reports and returns submitted for the information of the local authorities as by the preparation of those which reach the Government of India. He has therefore observed with satisfaction that the Government of Bengal has recently, in connection with the report of the Salaries Commission, directed its attention to this aspect of the case, and he trusts that all other Local Governments and Administrations will exercise a vigorous discretion not only in reducing the bulk of the reports and returns which are retained, but also in abolishing those that are not really required.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the other Departments of the Government of India for information and further necessary action, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract]

A. P. MacDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1117, dated Simla, the 23rd August 1887

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ the undermentioned papers—

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 3045, dated the 22nd June 1885, and enclosures.
Resolution in the Home Department, No. 1400, dated the 12th August 1885.
Circular letter to all Local Governments (except the Punjab), No. 2050, dated the 28th August 1885.
From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 5693, dated the 25th September 1885, and enclosure.
From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 1170, dated the 29th September 1885, and enclosures.
From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 687—118N, dated the 30th September 1885, and enclosures.
From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 101, dated the 19th September 1885 and enclosure.
From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 216, dated the 28th January 1886, and enclosures.
From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 111-783, dated the 13th February 1886 and enclosures.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 992, dated the 13th March 1886.
From the Government of Madras, No. 442B, dated the 14th June 1886, and enclosures.
From the Government of Madras, No. 1156, dated the 12th July 1886, and enclosures.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 1511F R, dated the 3rd November 1886, and enclosures.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 2708, dated the 30th December 1886.
Resolution in the Home Department, No. 1570-86, dated the 15th July 1887.

RESOLUTION.—The remarks and orders contained in the Resolution of the Home Department of 15th July above quoted, which are confined to reports furnished to that

* Opium.
Salt.
Stamps.
Excise.
Assessed Taxes.

Customs.
Mines.
Trade.
Joint-Stock Companies.
Post Office.

Department, seem to apply equally to the annual reports upon subjects administered in this Department. The general opinion of the Local Governments who were consulted on the subject is opposed to any considerable curtailment of reports bearing on revenue matters. The administration of Provincial revenues is left so much in

the hands of Local Governments, and they are also financially so greatly interested therein, that it is not, in the opinion of the Government of India, expedient to restrict the Provincial authorities with respect to the information they may consider it desirable to collect and to place on record regarding them.

2. In the case of Opium and Salt Administration Reports, the fiscal interests involved are of such great importance that, even if the fullest information were not necessary for the purposes of the Local Governments, annual reports would be required by the Government of India in order to enable it to watch the administration of the revenue. These reports should therefore be as full as possible without being prolix, and should be furnished to the Government of India annually as at present.

3. As regards the reports on Stamps, the Governor-General in Council has no objection to their being prepared and submitted triennially by any Local Government which considers this sufficient. Statistical information only would in this case be submitted in the intermediate years. The reports on the External Land Trade may also be submitted triennially in the same way, the monthly statistics of the trade being transmitted to this Department as at present.

4. The remarks contained in paragraph 5 of the Home Department's Resolution on the necessity of methodical arrangement are specially applicable to the reports submitted to this Department. In reports bearing on revenue matters and trade, comparisons with past years are of special value; but these are rendered difficult unless a systematic arrangement is observed in the subjects dealt with.

5. The Excise reports should in all cases be prefixed by a concise description (which may be repeated from year to year) of the various systems on which the excise is administered in the province concerned, and the extent to which each system applies. There is necessarily in such matters much diversity of practice, and the value of the reports is occasionally diminished by the use of technical terms, whose precise signification is little known beyond the limits of the province, and is often different in different provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Heads of Departments under the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Circular No. 52G.
69—6.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (General), under date Simla, the 14th September 1887.

READ the undermentioned papers relating to the curtailment of annual reports:—

- (1) Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. ⁶₂₄₋₁, dated the 21st January 1886.
- (2) From the Government of Madras, No. 482A., dated the 14th June 1886.
- (3) " " " 1456, " 12th July 1886.
- (4) " " " Bombay, No. 2183, dated the 19th June 1886.
- (5) " " " Bengal, No. 635—21Mis., dated the 19th February 1886.
- (6) From the Government of Bengal, No. 1531T.R., dated the 3rd November 1886.
- (7) " " " 3595, dated the 3rd December 1886.
- (8) " " " North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. ¹⁰¹₁₁₁₋₇₅₃, dated the 13th February 1886.
- (9) From the Government of Punjab, No. 408, dated the 10th September 1886.
- (10) " " " 1068, " 19th May 1887.
- (11) To the Government of Punjab, No. 482 dated the 2nd June 1887.
- (12) From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 564, dated the 27th July 1886.
- (13) From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 395—58R., dated the 17th March 1886.
- (14) From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1192, dated the 22nd February 1886.
- (15) " Resident at Hyderabad, No. 63G., dated the 5th March 1886.
- (16) Resolution recorded in the Home Department, No. ²⁸₁₅₇₋₁₅₈, dated the 15th July 1887.

RESOLUTION.—This Resolution may be considered as supplementary to that issued in the Home Department, No. 28, dated 15th July 1887, the general principles expressed in which may be applied to reports submitted to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. The reports thus submitted are concerned with the subjects enumerated below—

- (1) Land Revenue Administration.
- (2) Forest Administration.
- (3) Land Records and Agriculture.
- (4) Court of Wards and other estates administered by Government.
- (5) Horticultural and Botanical Gardens.
- (6) Experimental Farms.
- (7) Trade Statistics, Quarterly and Annual.
- (8) Colonial and Inland Emigration.

2. The Government of India concurs with the general opinion expressed in the replies which have been received that no material alteration should be made in the preparation of the Land Revenue Administration and Forest Administration Reports, and that these should continue, as at present, to be annually submitted.

3. *Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.*—The annual publication in every Province of the Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture

in the form prescribed in Circular Resolution No. 54A., dated the 28th April 1884, is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, essential for the purpose of indicating the progress which may be annually made by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in connection with the measures adopted in pursuance of the recommendation of the Famine Commissioners in each portion of the Empire. The report consists of two main divisions—Land Records and Agriculture—and is designed to show the executive work of the Department, not to comprise discussions on administrative measures or to contain any description or summary of the economic or agricultural circumstances of the season. The Local Government may, however, require information of this kind to be submitted by the Department to the Chief Revenue authorities of the Province, for utilization in preparing the Land Revenue Administration Report, and may prefer that for that purpose it should be included in the Land Record section of the Departmental Report, rather than be submitted by independent communication. There will be no objection to this course. But there seems to be no reason why statistical statements concerning crops, irrigation, tenures, &c., should find a place in the Report of the Department as well as in the Annual Land Revenue Administration Report, to which latter they should, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be confined. The Agricultural section of the Departmental Report should be restricted to an account of the executive operations of the departmental officers, and to a brief description of, or reference to, any results of special interest which may have been obtained during the preceding twelve months, whether in farms, gardens, Government estates, or otherwise, but should avoid lengthy discussions on agricultural subjects, and need not contain any detailed examination of the working of gardens, farms, or other agricultural institutions, which should be dealt with in the Department by orders on the annual reports. In accordance with the above remarks, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that no other review of the Annual Report of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture than that which may be included in the review by the Local Government of the Land Revenue Administration Report is necessary; and that it will suffice if a copy of the Report, together with any orders which may be passed thereon, is submitted for the information of the Government of India.

4. *Report on Court of Wards and other estates administered by Government.*—Much importance is attached by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, as well as by His Excellency in Council, to the manner in which estates under Government management are administered, and to the use made of the opportunities afforded by them for ascertaining the economic condition of the agricultural population. Reports on such estates should, in the opinion of the Government of India, continue to be annually prepared. These, and not the reports of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, should contain an account of any agricultural improvements that may have been introduced.

5. *Annual Reports on Horticultural and Botanical Gardens.*—These may, as already indicated, be dealt with departmentally, and need not, in the opinion of the Government of India, be reviewed at length by any higher authority than the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, or other controlling officer, but should be forwarded to the Government of India for information, with a copy of any orders that may have been passed on them by the Local Government. A representation recently received through the Secretary of State from the authorities at Kew, as to the utility of such reports, indicates the advisability of their maintenance as a record of useful or interesting facts and experiments.

6. *Reports on Experimental Farms* are divided into two sections—Statistical and Administrative. The former are issued yearly or half-yearly, and should, under existing orders, be distributed by Departments of Land Records and Agriculture direct to the Government of India, other provinces, and agricultural institutions. They should continue to be prepared, but require no review or orders by the Local Government. The complete reports, including the Administrative section, will be dealt with in the same manner as reports on gardens.

7. *Internal Trade Statistics.*—The quarterly and annual returns are, under existing orders, distributed and briefly reviewed by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, or by such other authority as may be responsible for them. In future the annual report on Internal trade may, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be dealt with in the same manner as reports on Sea-borne trade; and no further review will be required from Local Governments and Administrations.

8. *Reports on Colonial and Inland Emigration* should be retained in their present form.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, for information and guidance; and to the Home Department for information.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Hyderabad.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BACK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE
YEAR 1886-87.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1888.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for the year 1886-87.

Read again—

The Report for 1885-86, and the Resolution recorded upon it.

The Report which has been submitted shows that the Commissioners have during the year taken great interest in the duties entrusted to them. In paragraph 4 is given a table showing the attendance of the Commissioners at the different meetings held. The average attendance at meetings of those invited to attend was 48·6 per cent. as against 50·5 per cent. last year. At General and Town Council meetings there was a slight improvement (59·3 and 49 per cent. as against 58·8 and 48 per cent. last year), while there was a slight decrease in the attendance at Committees and Sub-Committees (36·6 per cent. as against 41·1 per cent). It is no doubt at these last that the hardest work is done; but to ascertain the real and great improvement which has taken place it is necessary only to compare the report criticised by Sir Ashley Eden in 1880 with that now placed before Government. This, in Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion, promises well for the manner in which the heavier duties connected with the larger area of the Suburbs and the Town will be performed.

2. The revenue receipts and expenditure are shown under three heads—General Fund, Water-rate, and Lighting-rate. The total income was Rs. 30,01,636 and the expenditure was Rs. 29,96,169. In paragraph 72 it is stated that the administration of the License Department, the receipts of which go to the General Fund, has been far from satisfactory during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to be informed what action the Commissioners have taken on the points indicated in that and the next succeeding paragraph. From the General Fund a sum of Rs. 1,36,779 was expended on the "cleansing and structural improvement of bustees." Under the head Lighting-rate there was an excess of expenditure over receipts of nearly Rs. 30,000. Rather more than half of this was due to the illumination for the Jubilee of Her Majesty. But if this item be excluded, it still appears doubtful whether the normal expenditure will not prove to be in excess of the income. This fund closed the year with a deficit of Rs. 6,880. The Police-rate Fund and other special funds do not call for any remark.

3. Sanction was accorded to raising a loan of Rs. 26,25,000. Of this, however, Rs. 8,75,000 was for the purpose of repaying the 6 per cent. loan of 1866, and the net liability of the Corporation was increased by only about thirteen lakhs during the year. At the close of the year this liability amounted to Rs. 1,69,12,035. The capital expenditure, exclusive of sums spent on brokerage, discount, and repayment of loans, amounted to Rs. 10,76,787, and was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Drainage	1,58,343
Water-supply	7,58,141
Town and bustee improvement	1,53,974
Jora Bagan bustee improvement	6,329
Total	10,76,787

4. The heads of expenditure noticed in the last paragraph indicate the chief directions of activity during the year, and considerable progress has been made. The special drainage works undertaken during the year were the drainage of Hastings, the drainage of the Bang Bazar area, and the sewerage of a portion of the Mahratta Ditch. Sixteen tanks were filled up during the year and twenty-two were being filled up; while at the same time

twenty-eight more bathing-platforms were brought into use. On the cleansing and structural improvement of bustees, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,17,554. Of 39 bustees taken in hand by the Commissioners, 16 have now been thoroughly dealt with. Before the close of the year the improvements in four others were approaching completion, and those in five others had been commenced. The expenditure incurred on this account is shown in a new abstract account which has been opened of the receipts and disbursements of the Town and Bustee Improvement Capital Account, and to this account have been transferred the sums set apart in the General Fund account for expenditure on Town and Bustee Improvement. The results are creditable, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Commissioners will continue to direct their attention to this very important subject.

5. A very interesting case was brought to notice by the Health Officer in his report for the quarter ending 31st March 1887, in which there was reason to believe that the occurrence of an outbreak of cholera on board a vessel in the port was connected with the circumstance that the milk supplied to some of the crew was adulterated by the vendor with water from a polluted tank situated in Howrah. It was found that immediately before the outbreak in the vessel there was a case of cholera in a house on the bank of the tank, and that this was followed by several others. The attention of the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality will be drawn to the case.

6. As an appendix to the Report is printed the Report of the Health Officer of the Corporation, which is not inferior in interest to any which has yet been submitted. He has continued the enquiry into the causes which facilitate the spread of cholera with energy; and, apart from its scientific interest, this enquiry, which discloses a very bad state of things in the bustees and most thickly populated portions of the town, indicates with sufficient definiteness the directions in which action is urgently required. The care and minuteness with which the enquiry has been conducted are sufficiently shown by the maps and diagrams which accompany the Report. The conclusions to which the Health Officer has come are that there has been a recent increase in the mortality from cholera, and that, coincident with this increase, and most marked where the increase has been greatest, there have been a growing scarcity of water, extension of drainage unaccompanied with sufficient flushing and cleansing, and insufficient conservancy and nuisance removal. The Commissioners do not wholly endorse the conclusions of their Health Officer. They contest the statement that there has been a growing scarcity of water, and they point out that the mortality from cholera fell before the introduction of the water-supply, and that the death-rate is greatest simply where the population is densest; while they refer to the researches of Dr. Simpson's predecessors as showing that the mortality in Calcutta rises and falls with that in the neighbouring districts, and that the explanation of the recrudescence of cholera noticed by Dr. Simpson must be sought for in wider and more general causes than those indicated by him.

7. The final conclusion of the Health Officer is given in the last paragraph of his Report on Cholera. It is that the return to a higher death-rate in Calcutta compared with previous years means that the sanitary work has not kept pace with the requirements of the town. The proof of the deterioration, as distinguished from the specific causes assigned for it, which have been mentioned in the preceding paragraph, is given in paragraph 32 of that Report. In the table given in that paragraph, a comparison is made of the absolute numbers of deaths in Calcutta, in Howrah, and in the Suburbs. Two periods of four years each are selected for comparison, the numbers of deaths in the three places are compared, and the results are reduced to the form of a ratio. It is shown that in the second of those periods, as compared with the first, the ratios which the numbers of deaths in Howrah and in the Suburbs bear to the numbers of deaths in Calcutta have diminished. It is inferred from this that either the sanitation of the two former places has improved, or that of Calcutta has grown worse; it is argued that there has been no improvement in Howrah or in the Suburbs; and the final conclusion is thus reached. In the second of the two periods

selected there was no increase in the aggregate numbers of deaths in Howrah and the Suburbs; so that the comparison made does afford some grounds for the first conclusion arrived at, that either these places have improved or Calcutta has grown worse. But the method of comparison adopted is likely to mislead. The population of Calcutta is greater than that of the Suburbs, while the absolute number of deaths from cholera in Calcutta is less. It is obvious therefore that an identical increase in the rate of mortality will make the absolute number of deaths more nearly equal, and this error is intensified when the results are shown in the form of ratios. Thus, if the deaths in Calcutta and in the Suburbs increased by precisely the same number, the ratio, which is the basis of the comparison, would approach more nearly to equality, whereas really the rate of increase in Calcutta would have been much less because it has a larger population. A similar objection applies to the comparison with Howrah.

8. A more suitable basis for comparison is the mean death-rates in the different areas in consecutive periods. A comparison of the quinquennial mean death-rates of the years 1875 to 1880, with those of the years 1881 to 1885, shows that the mean death-rate of Calcutta increased from 3.1 to 4.5, that of Howrah from 4.6 to 6.1, and that of the Suburbs from 7.4 to 8.4. The increase was therefore less in Calcutta than in Howrah, and greater in Calcutta than in the Suburbs. It is important to observe also that this increase in the mean death-rate is not peculiar to the places mentioned, but is shown by the second diagram facing page 10 of the Health Officer's report for 1885 to have taken place also in the neighbouring districts. These facts appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to justify the opinion of the late Health Officer of Calcutta, in which the Commissioners concurred, that the increase is to be attributed to wider and more general causes, than local insanitation.

9. At page 11 of the Health Officer's Report on Cholera a diagram is given showing the rates of mortality in Calcutta, Howrah and the Suburbs, and, in support of his argument that Calcutta has retrograded, the Health Officer points out that the rise both in the Suburbs and in Howrah during the last quinquennium is not greater than the height reached in them in some of the years of the previous decade, while the rise in Calcutta attained a greater height than it had attained in the previous ten years. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the facts scarcely support this conclusion. An inspection of the diagram shows that the death-rates exhibit great differences, that of Calcutta remaining the lowest and increasing the least. In other words, the superior sanitary condition of Calcutta keeps the disease more under control.

10. While, however, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioners that the arguments adduced by the Health Officer are not sufficient to establish the fact of positive retrogression in the sanitary state of Calcutta, they are certainly sufficiently serious to demand the most careful and vigilant action of the Commissioners to remedy the defects complained of. The question is not whether the increase of cholera in Calcutta is due to deterioration of sanitary efficiency compared with that of past years, but whether the defects pointed out do or do not exist, and what measures the Commissioners are prepared to take to remedy them. The Health Officer clearly shows that where the insanitary conditions indicated by him are most marked, there also the increase of mortality is most noticeable; and though his comparative inferences may be combated, his statement of existing facts is scarcely sufficiently met by the remarks in the Commissioners' Report. The Commissioners point to the report of their Engineer as showing that the supply of filtered water is greater than it has ever been before, and contend that filtered water is now within the reach of all. The Health Officer, in paragraph 19, page 6, of his report on the distribution of cholera during the past ten years' admitted the increase, but he showed how, notwithstanding this, it would be erroneous to infer that more water was everywhere and for all classes available. Yet this is the inference on which the Commissioners rely. The specific statements which Dr. Simpson makes are the results of his own personal observations, and they do not bear out the Commissioners' conclusions. The scarcity may be due to preventable waste, or it may be due to causes at present unknown; but the Lieutenant-Governor considers

that the matter is one which calls for thorough investigation, and he hopes that the Commissioners will cause such an investigation to be made. The second point to which the Health Officer draws attention is the insufficient provision for cleansing drains in narrow streets. As regards this the Commissioners refer to the increased supply of unfiltered water; but this reply is open to the same objection—that it misses the special point in issue. It is not a necessary inference from this fact that the particular drains referred to by the Health Officer are properly cleansed; while, on the other hand, it should be remembered that in this case also the conclusions of the Health Officer are based on actual inspections made by him. With reference to the third cause assigned by the Health Officer—insufficient conservancy and nuisance removal—the Commissioners give figures showing the increase in the amount of rubbish removed from the Town. In paragraph 153 of the Report, however, the increase in the year 1886-87 is attributed partly to the fact that only a few tanks are now available for filling with rubbish; and as the number of cart-loads disposed of in this manner in each year is not given, it is impossible to say what weight ought to be attached to these figures. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that these questions will receive the early and earnest attention of the Commissioners.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Commissioners for their services and the interest shown by them in the affairs of the Municipality during the year. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison was Chairman of the Corporation, Baboo Gopal Lal Mitter, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Robert Turnbull, Secretary, throughout the year. The Commissioners close their report with a well merited encomium of the excellent service rendered to the Corporation by their Secretary, Mr. Robert Turnbull. Mr. Turnbull is about to retire upon a special pension which the Commissioners have granted him in recognition of the attention, courtesy and assiduous devotion to duty displayed by him during many years. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in endorsing the judgment of the Commissioners, and in testifying to the high esteem in which Mr. Turnbull has been held both by the Government and by the public.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st January 1888

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Jan 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable, and cooler than last week. Prospects of <i>rubbis</i> crops fair. Prices stationary.
	2 Bankoora „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbis</i> crops thriving. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed. A 12 anna outturn expected. Price of oil stationary.
	3 Harbhoom „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sometimes cloudy during latter part of the week. The sowing of paddy continues. Sugarcane is being cut. Cattle look healthy. Prices stationary.
	4 Midnapur „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cool. <i>Rubbis</i> and <i>boro</i> promise well.
	5 Hooghly „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cool and bright. Prospects of crops continue good. Rice selling at Rs. 14 to 16 per rupee.
	Howrah „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> and sugar are continuing.
<i>Central Districts</i>			
PREMUNCEY DIV.	6 24 Pergna Jan 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable, cool and cloudy at times. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> nearly over. Outturn satisfactory. Sugarcane is still being cut.
	7 Nudda „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable on the whole. Sugarcane and <i>rubbis</i> doing well. Rains much wanted.
	8 Khoolna „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> still continues. Winter crops doing well.
	9 Jessore „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> nearly completed. Prospects of winter crops not very good for want of rain.
	10 Moorshedabad „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> continues, outturn good. <i>Rubbis</i> crops promising well.
<i>Rajshahi Districts</i>			
RAJSHAHI DIV.	11 Dinagepur Jan 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice still continues. Prospects of standing crops good. Rice 21 anna per rupee.
	12 Rajshahi „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold weather crops doing fairly well. Sugarcane is being cut.
	13 Rangpur „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—dry. <i>Aman</i> is still being harvested. Gathering of mustard has commenced. Lard is being prepared for use. Prospects of tobacco and pulses good.
	14 Bogra „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold weather crops promise well. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> nearly over.
	15 Pabna „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—fine and colder. Prospects of crops good.
	16 Dargaching „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cloudy. State and prospects of crops good. Rain wanted.
	17 Jhalong „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cold, cloudy at times. Harvesting of winter rice almost completed. Outturn ten to twelve annas. <i>Rubbis</i> crops doing well. Price stationary.
<i>Dacca Division</i>			
DACCA DIVISION	18 Dacca, Jan 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cold. <i>Boro</i> paddy being planted. <i>Rubbis</i> crops doing well. Some winter rain would be acceptable. Cold is proving to be inauspicious in a few places.
	19 Furraddpur „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Crops doing well everywhere.
	20 Backergunge „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good.
	21 Mymensingh „ 23, '88	Nil	Weather—very cold. State and prospects of crops continue good.
<i>Chittagong Division</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Chittagong Jan 24, '88	Nil	Weather—cold. Winter crops promise well. Prices stationary.
	23 Nonkhally „ 20, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of <i>aman</i> nearly finished. <i>Rubbis</i> crops doing well.
	24 Tipperah „ 19, '88	Nil	Weather—dry and cold. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy and sowing of <i>boro</i> paddy finished. Outturn of <i>aman</i> generally good. Prospects of <i>rubbis</i> crops excellent. A little rain seems necessary. Cutting of sugarcane still in progress.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 17, '88	Nil	Weather—colder than elsewhere from about 10 P.M. to 10 A.M. Heavy morning fogs continue. Bright and sunny during daytime. Mustard and other cold-weather crops doing well. Pressing of sugar cane has commenced.
	Hill Tipperah „ 18, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Mustard, chilies and sugar are doing well. Some cotton gathered, a full harvest obtained.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna Jan. 21, '88	Nil	Weather—very cold and pleasant. Threshing of paddy approaching completion. Poppy plants doing well. Prospects of <i>rubbi</i> crops fair; but rain wanted. Prices now stationary.
	27 Gya „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cold. Harvesting of paddy nearly finished. It is being threshed. <i>Rubbi</i> crops in tolerably good condition. Poppy progressing on.
	28 Shahabad „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—very cold and occasionally cloudy. State of <i>rubbi</i> crops continue satisfactory, but rain badly wanted. Prospects of poppy very good.
	29 Durbhanga „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cloudy, very cold. <i>Rubbi</i> crops continue promising, but want rain. Wheat, barley and <i>rahar</i> in ear. Poppy is doing well. Tobacco is being harvested. Prices stationary.
	30 Mozufferpur „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of <i>rubbi</i> and poppy fair, but rain wanted for both.
	31 Saran „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cloudy for last few days, but no rain. Prospects of all crops good.
	32 Champaran „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. Threshing of <i>aghani</i> nearly completed. Poppy flowering in places. Prospects of <i>rubbi</i> crops look favourable. A shower of rain would do good both to <i>rubbi</i> and poppy.
BAGELPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr Jan. 21, '88	Nil	Weather—very cold with westerly wind generally. Prospects of <i>rubbi</i> and poppy crops continue promising.
	34 Bhagulpur „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable with strong west wind. Winter rice has been all reaped. <i>Rubbi</i> crops promise well. Rain wanted.
	35 Purneah „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Winter crops doing well.
	36 Maldah „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—cold and fine. Harvesting of winter rice nearly completed with good outturn. Prospects of spring crops good except in the far north-west, where insects have done some damage. <i>Kala</i> and mustard are still being reaped with good outturn. Common rice selling at an average of 23½ seers per rupee.
	37 Sonthal Pergas. „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops continue good, though rain is wanted in the Rajmehal sub-division. Pulses are being reaped in parts of the district.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack Jan. 20, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable and fair. Reaping of <i>sarad</i> rice nearly completed. Prospects of <i>dahua</i> rice good. Wheat and cotton doing well. Price of common rice varies from 19½ to 21 seers per rupee in town.
	39 Pooree „ 19, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of late <i>sarad</i> rice nearly finished. <i>Dahua</i> crop doing well. Common rice 21 seers 3 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division and 25 seers 12 chittacks in the Khurda sub-division.
	40 Balasore „ 20, '88	Nil	Weather—cool and fair. Harvesting of <i>sarad</i> paddy nearly completed. <i>Rubbi</i> crops are being gathered. Sugarcane is being pressed. Prospects of <i>dahua</i> rice and other crops good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVN.	41 Basaribagh, Jan. 20, '88	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Prospects of <i>rubbi</i> crops remain unaltered. More rain wanted for these crops. Poppy is thriving and has commenced to flower; prospects fair. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed; outturn expected to be about 14 annas. Cattle-disease has abated.
	42 Lohardugga „ 21, '88	N	Weather—very cold. Late rain has done much good to <i>rubbi</i> crops. No change in prices.
	43 Singhbhum „ 20, '88	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. <i>Rubbi</i> not doing well for want of rain. Sugarcane, oilseeds and <i>rahar</i> being reaped; a 10 to 12-anna outturn expected.
	44 Manbhoom „ 21, '88	Nil	Weather—fair and cold. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair. Mustard is being reaped, outturn below the average. New <i>goor</i> 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Rice 20 to 24 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.;
The 24th January 1888.P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
HEAD-QUARTER STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE
15TH JANUARY 1898.**

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUR (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																
Western Districts.																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	15 0	15 12	14 0		No sale		15 0	15 0	20 8	21 0	22 8	26 10			
2	Bachooa	13 0	16 4	16 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	18 12	18 12	20 0	20 0	19 13	24 6			
3	Peerbhoom	15 0	15 12	20 0				16 8	16 8	19 8	21 0	11 0	25 11			
4	Midnapore	15 0	15 0	16 11				18 0	18 0	18 11	22 0	22 0	27 0			
5	Hooghly	14 0	14 0	15 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0			
	Howrah	13 8	14 0	14 12				13 4	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 8			
Central Districts.																
	Calcutta	13 3	14 0	14 10	21 7	20 0	21 0	9 15	8 10	9 6	16 7	16 4	17 0	14 13	16 10	13 6
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 0	14 11	16 0	22 8	22 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 13			
7	Nudda	17 4	17 4	17 4	32 0	36 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	17 12	17 12	19 4	20 2			
8	Khoolna							18 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	21 0			
9	Jessore	13 4	13 4	16 0				16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	21 0			
10	Moorebadabad	16 8	17 0	17 0				18 0	18 0	20 0	22 8	23 11	21 0			
11	Dinagopore	16 0	16 0	13 4	22 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	22 12	21 11	24 0	26 4			
12	Rajshahye	18 0	18 8	20 0	46 0	45 0	45 0	16 8	16 2	19 8	20 4	19 2	22 8			
13	Rangpore	16 0	17 12	17 0				14 4	14 4	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0			
14	Bogra	15 0	13 8	18 12				15 0	13 0	15 12	26 4	25 8	25 8			
15	Pobna	18 0	18 0	20 0				8 0	8 0	11 0	22 14	22 8	26 4			
16	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	16 0			
17	Jalpigore	13 5	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	26 11			
Eastern Districts.																
18	Dacca	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	17 0			
19	Farradpore	14 0	14 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0			
20	Backergunge							16 0	16 0	16 11	21 0	22 12	18 0			
21	Mymensingh	12 0	13 0	13 0				11 0	13 0	13 0	18 13	11 0	17 8			

A In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Calcutta 12 seers, Cutwa 18 seers and Bancegunge 18½ seers.

B At Bishnupore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

C At Rampore 11½ retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

D In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers and Ghatal 13½ seers.

E In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12½ seers, and Jehanabad 12½ seers.

F In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasat and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 18 seers, Diamond Harbour (Kulphat) 11 seers and Barrackpore 12½ seers.

G In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koonthon 13½ seers, Meherpore 12 seers, and Choudanga and Ranghat 12½ seers.

H In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11½ seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.

SEKERS OF 80 TOLARS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana</i> .)			KANGNI OR KARUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, ORANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arisatinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S. Ch.	N. Ch.	N. Ch.	S. Ch.	N. Ch.	N. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	23 0	26 0	21 0	...
...	17 8	17 8	19 8	...
...	21 0	25 0	21 0	...
...	18 0	19 0	18 0	...
...	20 0	20 0	19 0	...
...	21 0	21 8	20 0	...

11 1	12 0	16 0	13 8	16 0	...	13 1	13 0	17 12	19 12	19 10	19 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	32 8	23 0	22 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	26 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	23 0	29 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 13	28 2	28 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	17 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	19 8	17 4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 13	22 0	...
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	16 0	...

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	15 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	16 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	18 0	20 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays.</i>)			ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus.</i>)			FIELDWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	N. Ch.	N. Ch.	N. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
No sale.			23 0	26 4	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
36 0	38 0	39 0	20 ■	21 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	280 0
—	—	—	13 ■	18 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
—	—	—	13 0	13 0	18 0	170 0	120 0	155 0
—	—	—	13 0	18 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
—	—	—	13 0	13 4	14 0	100 0	100 0	90 0
26 2	26 1	24 10	16 6	17 0	20 0	82 4	80 0	79 0
22 ■	22 ■	26 8	20 ■	18 ■	10 ■	100 0	100 0	100 0
—	—	—	22 14	20 0	21 6½	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	160 0	160 0	160 0
—	—	—	26 12	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	120 0
—	—	40 ■	18 0	18 0	21 ■	190 ■	190 0	160 0
—	—	—	10 4	12 12	—	160 0	160 0	120 0
—	—	—	16 12	17 4	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0
—	—	—	10 0	8 10	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	90 0	90 0	90 0
—	—	—	21 ■	18 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 ■
26 0	25 0	24 0	■ ■	8 0	■ 0	120 ■	120 0	120 0
20 0	25 0	—	16 ■	12 0	—	128 ■	128 0	128 0
—	—	—	16 8	18 ■	—	120 0	120 0	120 0
—	—	—	13 ■	18 0	■ 0	160 0	120 0	120 0
—	—	—	11 8	11 8	13 ■	120 ■	120 0	120 0
—	—	—	16 ■	20 0	—	—	—	—

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the Head quarter

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN															
		WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare.)			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts—continued.																	
		N. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	N. Ch.
22	Chittagong ..	11 0	11 0	16 0	..	..	..	18 0	13 0	15 0	18 6	18 9	17 12	...	..	...	...
23	Noakholly ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah ..	13 8	14 8	..	..	..	..	17 8	17 8	16 12	26 4	26 4	24 12	..	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Hill Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	..	...	...	...
BEHAR.																	
26	Pafna (Wansur gunge & Marool-gunge) Gya ..	17 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	20 0	25 8	28 8	28 8	28 0	28 0
27	..	13 4	13 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	23 8	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad ..	18 8	15 0	16 0	21 1	20 0	30 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	17 8	16 0	19 0	20 0	..	...	...
29	Durbhanga ..	16 7	17 8	19 12	35 0	27 0	33 0	14 4	14 12	14 8	20 12	20 4	21 0	...	...	23 0	23 0
30	Munsherpore ..	15 0	15 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
31	Barua ..	14 8	15 2	15 0	25 0	29 4	32 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	19 8	21 8	22 0	...	...	31 0	31 0
32	Chumpana ..	14 0	16 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	..	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	15 12	15 12	17 14	25 3	27 8	42 0	13 15	13 0	15 0	18 6	17 4	22 0	..	...	...	...
34	Shahdolpore ...	15 2	15 0	16 6	25 4	27 12	37 0	12 10	12 10	13 15	16 8	17 10	22 11	..	...	...	...
35	Fornah ..	15 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	10 0	...	19 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah ..	18 8	19 8	15 0	..	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	22 6	29 0	...	...	...	...
37	Boothal Pargha ..	11 0	18 0	13 8	..	..	..	16 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	..	...	...	...
ORISSA.																	
38	Cuttack ..	17 1	17 1	11 12	..	..	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	21 0	18 8	21 0	..	...	...	...
39	Poore ..	14 7	14 7	13 2	..	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 2	22 6	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ..	15 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE																	
House-Waters Frontier Agency.																	
41	Hazareabagh ..	11 0	12 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 4	17 0	20 0	Not procurable.			
42	Lohardugga ..	12 0	13 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	21 0	12 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...
43	Amgchoom ..	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	22 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
44	Munthoom ...	13 0	13 6	18 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	23 0	29 0	...	23 0	...	...

S At Cor's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

T At Anchagachia in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

U In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bhabnah 11 seers, Bazar 12½ seers and Samaram 12½ seers.

V At Majhubani retail price of salt 21 seers per rupee.

W At Hajipore retail price of salt 12½ seers per rupee.

X At Netunah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1888.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays.</i>)			* ARHAR OR TUR. CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus.</i>)			FIREWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	109	108 0	75 0
...
...	...	...	■ 0	8 ■	14 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	...
28 0	27 8	83 0	23 0	20 8	34 0	120 0	120 0	110 0
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	120 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	120 0	140 0
29 10	28 8	30 0	16 7	18 0	19 8	176 0	176 0	176 0
26 4	26 4	82 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	140 ■
25 12	26 8	32 0	16 8	19 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
28 0	28 0	31 ■	14 0	17 8	24 ■	160 0	160 0	160 0
27 14	26 4	40 0	16 13	16 4	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0
25 4	25 4	37 14	20 3	20 3	20 3	151 8	151 ■	176 12
26 0	30 0	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	100 0	123 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0
26 0	30 0	56 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
...	...	...	18 ■	15 12	...	80 0	80 0	80 ■
...	...	...	17 1	14 7	17 1	70 0	70 0	70 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	200 0	160 0
21 0	21 0	39 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	320 0	320 ■	320 0
24 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	120 ■	120 ■	120 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	320 ■	320 0	320 0
34 0	33 0	40 ■	20 0	20 0	21 0	200 0	200 ■	240 0

SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typho-</i> <i>ideum</i> .)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Elaeina Corocana</i> .)			KANGNI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arctostemum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	14 0	11 0	16 0	...
...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...
...	16 0	16 0	18 8	...
...
...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...
26 0	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	27 8	20 0	21 0	21 8	32 0	...
...	17 0	19 0	21 4	22 0	21 0	27 0	...
...	19 8	24 0	28 0	...
...	33 0	33 0	30 12	...	...	...	19 12	24 3	27 8	...
...	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	30 0	30 0	...
...	27 8	27 8	28 0	20 0	19 0	16 8	19 0	19 8	24 0	...
...	31 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	31 8	...
...	31 0	31 0	21 0	22 4	22 4	28 4	...
...	23 11	21 7	27 12	...
...	32 0	32 0	2 0	16 0	16 0	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	...
...	25 0	28 0	30 0	...
...	30 0	20 0	20 0	...
...	19 11	18 6	15 12	...
...	17 1	15 12	15 12	...
...	17 0	17 0	15 0	...

Not procurable.	24 0	24 0	48 0	Not procurable.	18 8	20 0	22 0
...	34 0	34 0	48 0	...	17 0	20 0	19 0
...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0
...	...	30 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th January 1888—(concluded.)

			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.
SALT.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STEEL OR HORSE- KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
11 0	11 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8	to	to	7 8	to	to	9 8	5 0	7 0	Chittagong.
T	9 0	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	7 0	to	to	5 0	to	to	12 8	12 0	12 0	
11 8	11 8	11 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 7 0	10 0	to	to	8 0	to	to	20 0	15 0	15 0	Naokhali.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 8	to	to	7 0	to	to	13 0	7 0	8 0	
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	8 0	to	to	6 0	to	to	15 0	16 0	15 0	Tippurah.
															Chittagong Hill Tracts.
															Hill Tippurah
BEHAR.															
13 0	12 0	11 8	3 1 6	3 0 0	3 1 6	4 8	to	to	4 8	to	to	6 0	6 0	6 0	Patna (Mansur- gunge & Maroni- gunge).
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8	to	to	3 0	to	to	8 0	8 0	8 0	
U	12 8	12 0	3 3 6	3 3 0	3 5 0	5 0	to	to	4 0	to	to	5 0	6 0	6 0	Gya.
13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8	to	to	3 8	to	to	3 8	3 12	3 8	
V	13 0	13 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	5 0	to	to	4 0	to	to	5 0	5 0	5 0	Durbhanga.
W	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 12	to	to	4 0	to	to	4 0	4 0	4 0	
X	11 0	11 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 12	to	to	4 0	to	to	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monsieffore.
Y	13 9	9 9	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	5 10	to	to	3 12	to	to	4 0	6 0	5 10	
Z	13 0	12 10	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 1 3	3 12	to	to	4 8	to	to	4 0	6 0	7 0	Saran.
11 0	10 8	10 8	3 3 6	3 5 0	3 10 0	5 10	to	to	4 11	to	to	4 0	7 0	7 0	
11 8	11 12	12 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	5 0	to	to	5 0	to	to	5 0	7 0	7 8	Chumparna.
Zt	11 4	12 0	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 3 0	3 12	to	to	3 12	to	to	5 0	7 8	7 8	
ORISSA.															
0	14 0	14 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0							8 0	8 0	8 0	Cuttack.
2	13 2	14 7	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	6 0	to	to	6 0	to	to	8 0	10 0	10 0	
Zs	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 10	to	to	4 0	to	to	7 8	7 8	7 8	Balsonore.
10 8	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	7 8	to	to	7 8	to	to	8 0	9 0	9 0	
CHOTA NAAGPORE.															
South-Western Frontier Agency.															
Z4	10 0	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12	to	to	4 0	to	to	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hazaribagh.
Z5	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 4 6	to	to	3 0	to	to	6 0	6 0	6 0	
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	to	to	4 8	to	to	12 0	12 0	12 0	Loharabagh.
Z6	10 10	10 10	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	to	to	4 0	to	to	10 5	10 5	10 5	
South-Western Frontier Agency.															
Hazaribagh.															
Loharabagh.															
Singbhoom.															
Manbhoom.															

* At Begusarai retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

* At Bante and Mudehpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

* In sub-division: retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishanganj 10 seers and Arrah (at Ramgunge) 11½ seers.

* In sub-division: retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 12½ seers, Rajmahal and Pakour 13 seers, and Jodda 11 seers.

* At Boudh retail price of salt 9½ seers per rupee.

* At Giridih retail price of salt 11½ seers per rupee.

* At Dalkhanga in Palamou sub-division retail price of salt 11½ seers per rupee.

* At Coringa retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number	MARKET	WHEAT.			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
1	Calcutta	2 12 6	2 11 9	2 12 9	1 8 4	1 19 0	1 5 0	2 10 4	2 13 0	2 8 0	2 2 6	2 0 0	2 15 0
2	Baruagunge	2 4 0	2 4 0	.	.	.	.	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0
3	Patna	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	1 14 0	1 15 0	2 2 0
4	Narainpore	...	.	.	.	.	...	1 12 0	1 14 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 2 0
5	Chittagong	2 8 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	.	.	.	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
6	Patna (Manargunge and Marooigunge)	2 5 6	2 2 0	1 13 0	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 2 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	2 8 3
7	Balassore	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	2 8 0
8	Pooree	...	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	1 11 0	1 14 0	1 8 0
9	Cuttack	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	.	.	.	2 10 0	2 16 0	2 8 0	1 11 0	2 2 0	1 11 0

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1888

PRICES PER MAUND

JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1 6 11	2 4 0	2 10 0	3 3 6	3 8 0	2 5 6
...
...
...
...
1 6 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	...	1 6 0
...
...
...

MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana</i> .)			KANGNI OR KAKUM ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)		
Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 12 0	2 4 0	...	2 13 0	0 0 2	6 0
...
...
...
...
1 6 0	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 5 6	1 14 0
...
...
...

undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 15th January 1888.

RAM, CHANA, CHSOLA, KADALAY OR MUKANA. (<i>Cleor Aristinum</i> .)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays</i>)			ARHAR OR TUR. (<i>Arhar Pna.</i> (<i>Cajanus indicus</i> .)			PINKWOOD			SALT			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 13 0	1 14 0	1 11 8	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 4 0	2 3 4	2 4 0	1 15 0	0 8 9	0 6 8	0 7 0	2 14 6	2 12 0	2 0 0	Cakunda.
3 0 0	2 12 0	1 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6 6	—	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 6 8	Berhampore.
2 3 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	—	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 8 0	Dacca.
2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	—	—	—	2 4 0	2 4 0	—	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	Narainpore.
1 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	—	—	—	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	Chittagong.
1 13 0	1 12 0	1 3 8	1 8 6	1 6 6	1 3 0	1 11 0	1 13 0	1 2 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	3 1 6	3 0 0	3 1 0	Patna (Muz- sherpore and Muzsherpore).
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	—	—	—	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	Bahadur.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	Pooree.
1 0 0	(kalan) 2 2 0	2 5 0	—	—	—	2 2 0	2 5 0	—	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Ben

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														
	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.			TEMPERATURE.						
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Mean from 12 noon to 12 noon.	Prevailing direction.	Force in wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean of week.
URJAL.	Phoree	Copulpore	30.014	30.000	-0.020	NNW	5	81.2	20th Jan.	59.2	10th Jan.	77.9	61.6	69.8	-0.1
		False Point	30.001	30.000	-0.002	NNW	111	79.1	10th & 12th Jan.	51.2	11. 15. A 10th Jan.	78.1	65.0	67.6	-1.5
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30.010	30.021	+0.017	Calm	11	82.1	19th "	61.9	11th "	85.8	67.4	76.6	-1.0
	Balaore	Balaore	30.025	30.006	-0.031	SW	62	85.1	16th "	60.4	15th & 16th Jan.	81.5	63.2	69.8	-2.1
	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	30.025	30.112	+0.087	NNW	1.5	77.2	10th "	52.8	10th "	75.1	67.5	69.3	-1.0
	South 4-Pergunnah	Midnapore	30.015	30.129	+0.114	N	4.2	80.5	17th "	49.2	11th & 15th Jan.	81.1	61.9	67.6	-1.4
	24-Pergunnah	Howrah	30.012	30.101	+0.089	NNE	38	77.5	12, 18, & 19 Jan.	49.9	11th "	76.6	60.1	64.9	-1.5
	Hooghly	Howrah	30.000	30.100	+0.100	NNW	3.0	81.0	17th "	60.3	11th & 15th Jan.	78.0	61.7	69.8	-0.9
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30.000	30.100	+0.100	Calm	1.8	75.1	17th "	50.0	20th "	74.0	63.4	64.0	-
	Bankura	Bankura	30.011	30.000	-0.011	WNW	6.0	80.5	17th "	48.9	20th "	78.5	62.3	65.5	-1.0
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	West Burdwan	Baranagar	30.015	30.107	+0.092	WNW	4.0	78.1	15th, 17th Jan.	48.6	20th "	77.0	61.5	64.3	-0.9
	Memphisingh	Keshabpur	30.021	30.000	-0.021	Calm	2.0	79.9	17th "	45.1	15th "	78.0	60.1	63.2	-
	Nuddea	Jessore	30.011	30.100	+0.089	Calm & Northerly.	2.0	78.7	17th, 18th Jan.	48.9	10th "	78.1	60.1	64.1	-1.7
	Khoolna	Chittagong	30.007	30.000	-0.007	SE	2.5	70.6	20th "	51.2	15th "	78.0	62.8	65.5	-2.1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Dagun	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Observations not recorded.									
	Backergunge	Barisal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Calm & Northerly	3.0	76.0	10th-18th Jan.	49.1	11th, 15th, 16th, 17th Jan.	73.7	62.1	63.9	-0.1
	Noakhali	Noakhali	30.011	30.000	-0.011	Calm	2.0	78.0	19, 20, Jan.	47.0	15th "	72.0	48.8	60.2	-1.0
	Farrakka	Farrakka	30.010	30.000	-0.010	N	2.5	71.7	18th "	47.0	10th "	76.0	60.7	63.8	-1.8
	Dacca	Dacca	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Calm	4.5	78.5	16th "	50.1	10th, 18th Jan.	77.8	61.8	61.8	-1.8
	Comilla	Comilla	30.010	30.000	-0.010	N	1.0	70.1	18th "	47.1	10th "	76.0	49.2	62.6	-1.3
NORTH BENGAL.	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.010	30.000	-0.010	NE	1.0	70.1	18th "	47.1	20th "	75.8	60.5	61.6	-1.5
	Bogra	Bogra	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Calm	1.0	71.2	16th "	44.2	20th "	76.8	44.0	61.9	-
	Pabna	Sherpur	30.010	30.000	-0.010	NW	2.0	77.2	16th "	44.0	20th "	76.2	47.2	61.7	-1.3
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Northerly	4.0	77.2	16th, 17th Jan.	41.7	16th, 20th Jan.	75.8	47.8	61.8	-0.7
	Malda	Malda	30.010	30.000	-0.010	NW	2.0	77.2	17th "	42.3	20th "	77.2	46.5	61.9	-
	Dinapore	Dinapore	30.010	30.000	-0.010	SW & SSE	5.0	76.1	18th "	45.1	20th "	74.0	47.4	61.2	-1.1
	Rangpur	Rangpur	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Calm	1.0	75.2	18th "	42.5	20th "	75.6	47.6	60.4	-1.5
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Easterly	4.1	72.9	16th, 18th Jan.	38.0	16th "	71.7	48.7	60.2	-2.1
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Calm	12.7	48.4	14th "	29.1	20th "	63.3	32.7	38.0	-2.8
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Calm	12.7	48.4	14th "	29.1	20th "	63.3	32.7	38.0	-2.8
WEST BENGAL.	Purneah	Purneah	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Westerly	6.5	75.2	17th "	41.9	20th "	75.0	45.6	58.5	-2.5
	North Bengal	North Bengal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Westerly	6.5	75.2	17th "	41.9	20th "	75.0	45.6	58.5	-2.5
	Manikpur	Manikpur	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Observations suspended.									
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	30.010	30.000	-0.010	WNW	1.0	62.9	17th "	48.8	20th "	60.1	54.0	61.0	+0.1
	Champaran	Champaran	30.010	30.000	-0.010	W	1.0	74.9	16th "	40.4	20th "	75.5	45.4	58.9	-1.4
	Saran	Chupra	30.010	30.000	-0.010	W	1.0	76.5	16th "	46.1	20th, 20th Jan.	72.1	48.0	60.5	-1.5
	Supaul	Supaul	30.010	30.000	-0.010	W	1.0	77.0	16th "	41.0	14th, 15th Jan.	74.0	52.9	63.1	+1.6
	Shahabad	Buxar	30.010	30.000	-0.010	WNW	1.0	77.0	16th "	42.9	10th "	73.1	46.3	60.7	-1.9
	Arrah	Arrah	30.010	30.000	-0.010	W	1.0	76.5	15th, 16th Jan.	43.9	10th "	72.8	47.0	59.9	-2.0
	Gya	Gya	30.010	30.000	-0.010	North-Westerly	1.0	76.5	17th "	48.1	17th "	73.5	51.4	63.5	+0.3
SOUTH BENGAL.	Patna	Patna	30.010	30.000	-0.010	W, WNW	3.0	76.7	16th "	45.0	20th "	75.0	49.1	61.1	-0.4
	South Bengal	South Bengal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	W	6.0	76.4	16th "	44.0	14th, 20th Jan.	75.9	47.1	60.5	-1.7
	Barisal	Barisal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	NW	0.7	78.3	16th "	43.5	20th "	76.1	49.0	62.3	-0.7
	Barisal	Barisal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	WNW	1.0	74.6	16th "	43.8	20th "	74.0	40.3	60.0	-1.5
	Barisal	Barisal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	NW	1.5	74.4	18th "	45.4	20th "	71.0	48.3	60.3	-1.0
	Barisal	Barisal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Westerly	2.0	81.0	17th "	47.5	16th "	78.0	60.0	68.5	+0.5
	Barisal	Barisal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Westerly	2.0	81.0	17th "	47.5	16th "	78.0	60.0	68.5	+0.5
	Barisal	Barisal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Westerly	2.0	81.0	17th "	47.5	16th "	78.0	60.0	68.5	+0.5
	Barisal	Barisal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Westerly	2.0	81.0	17th "	47.5	16th "	78.0	60.0	68.5	+0.5
	Barisal	Barisal	30.010	30.000	-0.010	Westerly	2.0	81.0	17th "	47.5	16th "	78.0	60.0	68.5	+0.5

Means for air days.
 The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The amount of rain is expressed in inches or tenths of an inch. A rainy day is one on which at least hundredth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Friday, the 20th of January 1888

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																Representative station.	DISTRICT.	MICROLOGICAL DIVISION.
Average humidity at 10 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	(OF WEEK.)	Mean for district.	RAINFALL.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Variation.								
					Since 1st of month.													
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.											
67	0.3	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gondipore	—	ORISSA.				
72	0.3	Nil	—	0.07	Nil	0.11	-0.11	43.92	60.37	-16.45	0.0	0.2	False Point		—			
54	0	Nil	—	0.02	Nil	0.12	-0.12	44.87	62.47	-17.60	0.0	0.1	Cuttack		—			
45	0	Nil	—	0.02	Nil	0.18	-0.18	41.84	64.90	-23.06	0.0	0.1	Balasore		—			
67	0	Nil	—	0.04	Nil	0.23	-0.23	48.28	62.37	-14.09	0.0	0.2	Sanger Island	—	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.			
46	0.3	Nil	—	0.04	0.01	0.50	-0.49	50.47	51.43	-0.96	0.0	0.2	Midnapore	—				
46	0	Nil	—	0.05	Nil	0.26	-0.26	40.50	52.11	-11.61	0.0	0.2	Chakdaha	—				
46	0	Nil	—	0.05	Nil	0.15	-0.15	45.01	46.54	-1.53	0.0	0.2	Bardwan	—				
58	0	Nil	—	0.03	0.01	0.17	-0.16	40.25	52.22	-11.97	0.0	0.1	Bardwana	—	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.			
49	0	Nil	—	0.06	0.05	0.28	-0.23	47.61	52.20	-4.59	0.0	0.2	Ranaghat	—				
15	0.3	Nil	—	0.03	0.02	0.23	-0.23	58.93	48.70	10.23	0.0	0.2	Berhampore	—				
47	0.3	Nil	—	0.05	Nil	0.17	-0.17	42.78	49.32	-6.54	0.0	0.2	Krishnachand	—				
57	0	Nil	—	0.05	Nil	0.26	-0.26	41.50	53.74	-12.24	0.0	0.2	Jessore	—	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.			
67	0	Nil	—	0.23	Nil	0.43	-0.43	56.03	111.19	-55.16	0.0	0.1	Chittanong	—				
68	0	Nil	—	0.07	Nil	0.24	-0.24	41.50	82.07	-40.57	0.0	0.2	Dumuria	—				
68	0	Nil	—	0.07	Nil	0.37	-0.37	30.22	74.04	-43.82	0.0	0.2	Bardwal	—				
62	0	Nil	Nil	0.05	Nil	0.18	-0.18	52.07	100.01	-47.94	0.0	0.2	Sankhalia	—	EAST BENGAL.			
68	0	Nil	Nil	0.07	Nil	0.23	-0.23	35.91	56.21	-20.30	0.0	0.2	Furkotpara	—				
61	0	Nil	Nil	0.05	Nil	0.20	-0.20	49.29	60.38	-11.09	0.0	0.2	Dacca	—				
53	0	Nil	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.11	-0.11	1.701	71.27	-69.57	0.0	0.2	Comandah	—				
67	0.3	Nil	Nil	0.05	Nil	0.23	-0.23	60.53	67.55	-7.02	0.0	0.2	Dykesonagh	—	NORTH BENGAL.			
54	0	Nil	Nil	0.05	Nil	0.27	-0.27	60.18	57.03	3.15	0.0	0.3	Barua	—				
59	1.0	Nil	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.23	-0.23	1.800	53.77	-51.97	0.0	0.3	Sankhalia	—				
51	0	Nil	Nil	0.05	Nil	0.36	-0.36	40.32	54.00	-13.68	0.0	0.2	Rangpur	—				
67	0	Nil	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.33	-0.33	46.61	51.72	-5.11	0.0	0.2	Meerut	—	NORTH BENGAL.			
67	0	Nil	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.59	-0.59	40.06	50.05	-9.99	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—				
71	0	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.05	0.29	-0.24	30.45	75.11	-44.66	0.0	0.3	Rangpur	—				
70	0.3	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.01	0.22	-0.21	117.43	110.40	7.03	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—				
60	7.6	Nil	Nil	0.30	0.05	0.41	-0.36	117.22	120.07	-2.85	0.0	0.4	Dumuria	—	NORTH BENGAL.			
61	0	Nil	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.32	-0.32	65.04	57.86	7.18	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—				
61	0	Nil	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.41	-0.41	40.30	45.00	-4.70	0.0	0.3	Mozuffarpore	—				
65	1.7	Nil	Nil	0.14	Nil	0.30	-0.30	40.82	44.14	-3.32	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—				
65	2.0	Nil	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.35	-0.35	40.85	46.20	-5.35	0.0	0.3	Muzaffarpore	—	SOUTH BENGAL.			
70	1.1	Nil	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.34	-0.34	39.35	42.83	-3.48	0.0	0.3	Champ	—				
68	0	Nil	Nil	0.12	Nil	0.43	-0.43	37.45	40.11	-2.66	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—				
68	1.3	Umpa	Nil	0.12	Nil	0.43	-0.43	37.45	40.11	-2.66	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—				
65	0.4	Nil	Nil	0.10	0.03	0.36	-0.33	35.03	41.45	-6.42	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—	SOUTH BENGAL.			
64	0.3	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.04	0.35	-0.31	36.08	41.33	-5.25	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—				
61	0.2	Nil	Nil	0.10	0.07	0.38	-0.38	41.00	42.98	-1.98	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—				
65	0.1	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.05	0.25	-0.22	51.63	50.45	1.18	0.0	0.3	Dumuria	—				
62	0	Nil	Nil	0.09	0.25	0.28	-0.03	40.08	50.45	-10.37	0.1	0.3	Hazratnagar	—	CHOTA NAAGPUR.			
61	0.2	Nil	Nil	0.11	0.44	0.30	-0.14	40.14	41.75	-1.61	0.0	0.3	Raen	—				
61	0	Nil	Nil	0.15	0.08	0.58	-0.50	40.08	51.18	-11.10	0.0	0.3	Chyabura	—				
61	0	Nil	Nil	0.15	0.08	0.58	-0.50	40.08	51.18	-11.10	0.0	0.3	Chyabura	—				

The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater.
 The cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being assumed to be 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal mean is the mean of the observations of the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received in the district, i.e., from the total rainfall at the sub-divisions.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 20th of January 1888.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.					TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Average rain-fall in last of month.	Total rain-fall since 1st of May 1887.	Average rain-fall from 1st of May 1887 to date.
			Saturday 14th January.	Sunday 15th January.	Monday 16th January.	Tuesday 17th January.	Wednesday 18th January.	Thursday 19th January.	Friday 20th January.				
Central.	Pooree.	Pooree								Nil	0.00	75.42	62.69
		Kharidoh								Nil	0.00	98.71	87.15
		Bamper								Nil	0.00	11.00	51.65
		Laba Taluk								Nil	0.21	11.78	64.20
		Gop								Nil	0.00	28.54	?
		Piply								Nil	0.00	?	?
	Outank.	Bagatnagar								Nil	0.11	71.99	47.78
		Bink								Nil	0.10	41.11	82.14
		Kharidoh								Nil	0.01	48.00	56.00
		Kharidoh								Nil	0.1	53.31	80.76
		Jupp								Nil	0.00	47.00	82.18
South-West Bengal.	Haldore.	Chandpur								Nil	0.11	49.80	53.80
		Bandhuck								Nil	0.08	42.70	51.90
		Said								Nil	0.10	18.5	52.60
		Ban								Nil	0.10	18.77	54.17
		Jelliss								Nil	0.1	17.00	52.00
	Midnapore.	Chandpur								Nil	0.16	48.82	61.80
		Sunder Island								Nil	0.17	70.12	66.15
		Chandpur								Nil	0.1	41.00	80.00
		Chandpur								Nil	0.13	40.22	48.00
		Chandpur								Nil	0.1	57.51	54.20
South-West Bengal.	Parganna.	Chandpur								Nil	0.1	40.22	48.00
		Chandpur								Nil	0.1	57.51	54.20
		Chandpur								Nil	0.1	40.22	48.00
		Chandpur								Nil	0.1	57.51	54.20
		Chandpur								Nil	0.1	40.22	48.00
	Howrah.	Howrah								Nil	0.11	77.14	61.98
		Howrah								Nil	0.11	37.00	61.01
		Howrah								Nil	0.12	54.00	60.80
		Howrah								Nil	0.10	54.00	48.10
		Howrah								Nil	0.10	54.00	61.4
South-West Bengal.	Hooghly.	Hooghly								Nil	0.12	54.00	60.80
		Hooghly								Nil	0.10	54.00	48.10
		Hooghly								Nil	0.10	54.00	61.4
		Hooghly								Nil	0.12	54.00	60.80
		Hooghly								Nil	0.10	54.00	48.10
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan								Nil	0.11	70.12	66.15
		Burdwan								Nil	0.10	44.70	67.00
		Burdwan								Nil	0.10	54.00	48.10
		Burdwan								Nil	0.17	4.71	40.00
		Burdwan								Nil	0.1	41.18	?
South-West Bengal.	Banskhora.	Banskhora								Nil	0.10	43.51	61.00
		Banskhora								Nil	0.10	43.51	61.00
		Banskhora								Nil	0.11	48.00	49.00
		Banskhora								Nil	0.12	61.02	54.16
		Banskhora								Nil	0.1	30.83	?
South-West Bengal.	Bachchuan.	Bachchuan								Nil	0.14	49.04	63.00
		Bachchuan								Nil	0.10	50.00	64.70
		Bachchuan								Nil	0.13	44.18	61.04
		Bachchuan								Nil	0.1	41.18	?
		Bachchuan								Nil	0.14	38.68	47.10
South-West Bengal.	Nadua.	Nadua								Nil	0.12	42.00	44.14
		Nadua								Nil	0.17	41.04	51.00
		Nadua								Nil	0.17	47.74	47.10
		Nadua								Nil	0.16	43.03	56.70
		Nadua								Nil	0.16	43.03	56.70
South-West Bengal.	Khoolna.	Khoolna								Nil	0.28	46.09	66.14
		Khoolna								Nil	0.17	51.21	61.80
		Khoolna								Nil	0.30	43.00	66.14
		Khoolna								Nil	0.28	46.09	66.14
		Khoolna								Nil	0.17	51.21	61.80
South-West Bengal.	Jessore.	Jessore								Nil	0.34	33.97	47.10
		Jessore								Nil	0.30	30.00	44.00
		Jessore								Nil	0.20	42.51	51.00
		Jessore								Nil	0.21	31.04	54.10
		Jessore								Nil	0.16	33.45	41.10
South-West Bengal.	Durgachud.	Durgachud								Nil	0.30	40.57	47.10
		Durgachud								Nil	0.30	40.57	47.10
		Durgachud								Nil	0.14	40.77	46.10
		Durgachud								Nil	0.06	39.37	50.10
		Durgachud								Nil	0.37	40.00	46.10
South-West Bengal.	Chittagong.	Chittagong								Nil	0.42	63.18	66.10
		Chittagong								Nil	0.41	54.28	?
		Chittagong								Nil	0.41	54.28	?
		Chittagong								Nil	0.41	54.28	?
		Chittagong								Nil	0.41	54.28	?
South-West Bengal.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Chittagong Hill Tracts								Nil	0.41	54.28	?
		Chittagong Hill Tracts								Nil	0.41	54.28	?
		Chittagong Hill Tracts								Nil	0.41	54.28	?
		Chittagong Hill Tracts								Nil	0.41	54.28	?
		Chittagong Hill Tracts								Nil	0.41	54.28	?
South-West Bengal.	Sunderbans.	Sunderbans								Nil	0.33	40.57	47.10
		Sunderbans								Nil	0.44	40.57	47.10
		Sunderbans								Nil	0.44	40.57	47.10
		Sunderbans								Nil	0.44	40.57	47.10
		Sunderbans								Nil	0.44	40.57	47.10

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 20th of January 1888 - contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	DATE FALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain-fall from 1st of month.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1887.	Average rainfall (in) from 15th May 1887 to date.
			Sunday, 14th January.	Sunday, 15th January.	Monday, 16th January.	Tuesday, 17th January.	Wednesday, 18th January.	Thursday, 19th January.	Friday, 20th January.	Number of rainy days.	of inches.				
Rangoon.	Rangoon.	Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	40.32	?	?
		Baughal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	61.00	?	?
		Nankhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.38	72.14	109.35	?
		Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.78	72.88	109.35	?
		Harishpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	73.13	?	?
	Dacca.	Rungaj	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	69.03	?	?
		Masatipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.26	51.40	88.81	?
		Furraipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.10	37.33	57.85	?
		Rasulnada	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.25	33.50	50.80	?
		Munshingur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.27	39.21	71.00	?
	Hill Tipperah.	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.29	36.75	69.63	?
		Munshingur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.09	44.91	61.03	?
		Munshingur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.25	34.88	61.00	?
		Jaydebpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	69.87	?	?
Azartala		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.43	12.31	62.56	?	
Rangoon.	Hymenagah.	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.14	48.13	77.61	?
		Chandpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.23	37.52	81.76	?
		Brinjalnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	30.79	63.98	?
		Kanchandrapore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.11	?	?
		Nasirnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	35.15	?	?
	Hymenagah.	Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	32.16	?	?
		Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	30.31	?	?
		Laksham	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.11	?	?
		Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.11	57.98	70.24	?
		Atia (Tangail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.22	39.64	50.00	?
	Hymenagah.	Hymenagah	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.18	68.70	71.88	?
		Jamshiro	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.26	62.51	65.13	?
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.11	73.02	73.32	?
		Subarnachally	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	61.54	?	?
Durgapore		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	113.01	?	?	
Rangoon.	Pabna.	Dewanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	70.95	?	?
		Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.22	37.71	54.75	?
		Serajung	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.25	59.25	62.78	?
		Sherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.32	47.82	59.66	?
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.21	69.25	58.00	?
	Kachhrye.	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.29	66.86	60.11	?
		Panchhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.21	68.01	51.56	?
		Heaulah	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.31	67.95	52.76	?
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.19	17.10	53.17	?
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	63.45	?	?
	Maldah.	Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	62.02	?	?
		Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	34.03	?	?
		Manda	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	62.02	?	?
		Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.26	43.61	51.39	?
Chandul		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.19	48.54	67.56	?	
Rangoon.	Dinagore.	Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	51.19	?	?
		Silpang	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	53.82	?	?
		Chandpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	62.07	57.00	?
		Chandpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.31	58.17	52.55	?
		Chandpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.49	73.23	65.00	?
	Dinagore.	Dinagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.25	60.14	62.51	?
		Dinagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.20	61.25	51.19	?
		Balochhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.22	67.26	61.30	?
		Bhawanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.31	90.41	74.04	?
		(Dyabanda).	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.12	71.54	71.00	?
	Kachhrye.	Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.31	100.36	100.36	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	61.19	?	?
		Ulipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.21	136.71	110.28	?
		Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	138.00	?	?
Alipore		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	132.11	?	?	
Rangoon.	Dinagore.	Fallacilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	100.07	?	?
		Dobing	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.27	101.50	94.47	?
		Dinagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.18	122.24	118.08	?
		Conch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.20	122.06	106.28	?
		Makligunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.23	116.73	116.00	?
	Dinagore.	Makligunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.35	100.72	101.00	?
		Makligunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.10	107.51	101.00	?
		Makligunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.31	113.56	100.07	?
		Makligunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.38	80.30	70.41	?
		Makligunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.29	81.37	69.10	?
	Purnea.	Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.35	60.68	63.32	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.30	60.24	60.24	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	66.05	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	81.18	?	?
Kachhrye		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	70.11	?	?	
Rangoon.	North Bhagalpore.	Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.27	62.93	49.17	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.25	64.19	67.52	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	60.11	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.43	44.40	47.75	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.12	52.27	48.28	?
	Dinagore.	Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	51.51	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	60.48	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.36	60.34	61.78	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.16	53.16	45.40	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.40	37.22	42.07	?
	Dinagore.	Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	41.54	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	35.11	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	42.01	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	40.98	?	?
Kachhrye		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.40	50.45	42.47	?	
Rangoon.	Dinagore.	Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	0.31	60.30	60.30	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	60.16	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.01	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.01	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.01	?	?
	Dinagore.	Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.01	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.01	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.01	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.01	?	?
		Kachhrye	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	Nd	?	36.01	?	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 m.p.), the 20th of January 1888.—*concl.*

Meteorological Division	District.	Station.	RAINFALL								Total.		Total rain fall since 1st of month	Average total rain fall from 1st of month	Total rain fall since 1st May 1887	Average rainfall from 1st May to date
			Saturday, 14th January.	Sunday, 15th January.	Monday, 16th January.	Tuesday, 17th January.	Wednesday, 18th January.	Thursday, 19th January.	Friday, 20th January.	Number of rainy days.	in total week.					
NORTH BENGAL—continued.	Gurugah.	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.18	41.69	41.69	41.69
		Nawan								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.07	38.08	38.08	44
		Buxar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.07	87.28	87.28	44
		Dehri								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.07	83.86	83.86	30.5
		Shimoga								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	57.86	57.86	4
		Samsonia								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.06	40.74	40.74	40.5
		Arak								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.09	18.44	18.44	4.5
	Gya.	Arak								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.41	40.35	40.35	3.5
		Kastingsbari								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?
		Isya								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.51	20.24	20.24	4.5
		Sowadali								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02	43.16	43.16	34.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	5.14	5.14	1.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.17	45.03	45.03	40.5
		A. Jara								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	40.84	40.84	?
Palma.	Haridwar								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	27.51	27.51	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	5.76	5.76	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	27.41	27.41	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	21.42	21.42	?	
	Palma								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.01	36.97	36.97	4.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	47.38	47.38	40.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.13	34.61	34.61	4.5	
Kumhari.	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.24	15.71	15.71	1.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	58.75	58.75	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.41	15.75	15.75	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.01	48.86	48.86	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.12	46.65	46.65	4.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.10	30.09	30.09	4.5	
South Bengal.	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	42.61	42.61	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.13	28.14	28.14	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.17	40.81	40.81	4.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	30.65	30.65	10	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	53.7	53.7	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.08	67.74	67.74	1.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.25	49.18	49.18	4.5	
SOUTH BENGAL—continued.	North Bengal.	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.21	72.99	72.99	1.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05	41.82	41.82	60.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.20	46.73	46.73	1.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	35.81	35.81	60.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	40.53	40.53	?
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.21	41.17	41.17	1.5
	Lohardugga.	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.17	46.04	46.04	1.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.27	31.77	31.77	60.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.41	7.30	7.30	6.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	57.30	57.30	6.5
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	26.05	26.05	?
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0	29.01	29.01	?
		Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	72.10	72.10	?
Singbhum.	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	70.56	70.56	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	1.70	55.15	55.15	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.72	57.15	57.15	60.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.81	40.00	40.00	60.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	42.80	42.80	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	34.06	34.06	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.85	21.61	21.61	?	
Nandham.	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.13	40.00	40.00	60.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.10	37.05	37.05	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	63.40	63.40	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	55.66	55.66	?	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.13	44.23	44.23	60.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.30	28.83	28.83	60.5	
	Shahabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.17	37.05	37.05	?	

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1888.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF JANUARY 1888.

The weather during the past week has again been uniformly fine over the greater part of the province, and except in parts of Behar and North Bengal skies have been practically cloudless throughout this period. Along the line of the hills as represented by the observations at Darjeeling, skies have been heavily clouded throughout the week, and about the 16th skies began to cloud over at some of the stations in the plains near the foot of the hills. These conditions were probably the result of the easterly movement of a slight barometric depression which had formed over Northern India at the close of the previous week, but the depression was apparently of a slight nature and rapidly filled up in its advance. It appears probable, however, that the depression must have given a fall of snow along the Himalayas, though with the exception of a few drops of rain reported from several stations, no measureable falls of rain have been reported at any of the stations in either North Bengal or Behar. In Chutia Nagpur at Hazaribagh on the 18th, and in Orissa at Dhurmsalla in the Cuttack district on the 17th instant light showers have fallen, but with these exceptions the whole province was rainless throughout the week. Winds have generally been light at the majority of stations, and in several instances calms were reported during the earlier days of the week, but the wind directions on the whole have been fairly steady from the north and north-west. Throughout the week therefore the cold-weather conditions in Bengal have been well marked and have been very fully developed.

Barometer.—During the previous week a steady and prolonged fall of pressure had taken place, but at the beginning of the present week a slight increase of pressure commenced, which has continued almost uninterruptedly during the week, though on the 17th and 20th slight falls were reported at some stations. Nevertheless the average pressure for the province has been slightly in defect of the normal, and taking into consideration only those stations which have recorded observations for a series of years, the mean pressure for the week for the whole province has been 0.014 inch in defect. The defect is again largest in the northern districts, such as North Bengal and North Behar.

Temperature and Humidity.—Humidity was decidedly low at the commencement of the week, but it then generally increased and remained moderately high till the close of the week, when it again began to fall. The variations of temperature have also been somewhat similar, and temperature was low on the 14th, and it then rose slowly at the majority of stations for the greater part of the week, but on the 20th it had again commenced to fall. Compared with the normal, the mean temperature of the province for the week has been 1.3° in defect of the normal, and this defect is very equally distributed, except in the case of South Behar, where it has been somewhat less than 1°.

The variations of the average temperature during the week from the normal can be seen from the following table, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures at nine typical stations in different districts in the province are given compared with the normal means for the same period. It will be seen that the defects from the normal have been largest in the night or minimum temperatures, for the mean maximum or day temperature of the nine stations has been 0.4° in defect of the normal, while the mean minimum or night temperature has been 2.2° in defect of the normal:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual temperature from the normal for the week ending 20th January 1888.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 20th January.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 20th January 1888.	Excess or defect of the actual temperature from the normal mean.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 20th January.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 20th January 1888.	Excess or defect of the actual temperature from the normal mean.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 20th January.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 20th January 1888.	Excess or defect of the actual temperature from the normal mean.
Cuttack	82.6	83.8	+0.2	60.7	57.1	-3.6	72.2	70.6	-1.6
Calcutta (Alipore) ...	76.9	76.0	-0.9	55.0	53.1	-1.9	66.1	61.9	-4.2
Bacca	77.0	77.8	+0.8	56.8	51.8	-5.0	66.4	61.8	-4.6
Bardwan	77.0	78.0	+1.0	51.3	51.7	+0.4	65.1	65.2	+0.1
Ratna (Bankipore) ...	74.0	73.0	-1.0	49.7	49.1	-0.6	61.3	61.3	0.0
Gya	75.5	75.5	0	50.9	51.4	+0.5	63.2	63.5	+0.3
Harach	74.0	73.5	-0.5	48.4	45.4	-3.0	61.7	59.5	-2.2
Hazaribagh	73.0	72.0	-1.0	50.8	49.3	-1.5	61.0	60.6	-0.4
Darjeeling	44.8	43.3	-1.5	35.6	32.7	-2.9	40.2	38.0	-2.2

Rainfall.—As before stated, one or two slight showers only of no importance have been registered.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 20th of January 1888 -

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May 1887.		
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number of week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.	
Orissa	80.4	19.4	80.8	56.8	64.1	1.3	Nil	0.13	-0.03	0.0	0.1	-0.1	Nil	0.16	43.43	54.07	
North-West Bengal	83.1	15.6	77.1	52.2	61.9	-1.1	Nil	0.06	-0.08	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.01	0.23	40.72	52.07	
East Bengal	79.6	45.1	70.0	50.5	63.6	-1.3	Nil	0.08	-0.08	0.0	0.2	-0.2	Nil	0.30	35.50	74.11	
North Bengal	77.6	12.3	75.0	47.7	61.1	-1.3	Nil	0.18	-0.13	0.0	0.5	-0.3	0.01	0.28	73.61	80.10	
North Bihar	70.5	40.1	71.8	44.0	60.3	-1.3	Nil	0.16	-0.16	0.0	0.3	-0.3	Nil	0.31	52.07	48.21	
South Bihar	78.9	42.0	71.0	50.0	61.4	-0.8	Nil	0.15	-0.15	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.06	0.31	41.89	49.00	
Orissa Nagpur	74.4*	4.1*	73.0*	18.9*	50.4*	-1.3	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0	0.4	-0.4	0.30	0.29	44.88	40.22	

* Chyabasa not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL.

A. PEDLER,

The 21st January 1888

Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st January 1888.

Month	Date	TEMPERATURE				Mean wet bulb	HYGROMETRY.			Rain
		Mean.	Maximum	Range	Minimum.		Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity	
1888		°			°		Inches	°	%	Inches.
January	15th	65.2	78.9	25.0	50.9	57.3	360	50.3	58	Nil
	16th	66.0	80.1	27.1	52.2	58.6	390	52.5	62	
	17th	67.0	79.9	26.0	53.9	59	410	53.4	64	"
	18th	67.5	80.1	21.2	55.9	61.1	454	56.3	67	
	19th	66.3	77.9	24.6	53.3	57.8	368	50.5	57	
	20th	64.4	75.1	21.2	51.0	54.8	304	45.4	51	"
	21st	61.1	74.5	26.0	48.2	57.0	413	53.6	76	"

The mean temperature of the seven days

The extreme variation of temperature

The maximum temperature

The mean relative humidity

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st January 1888

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10th, 16th, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;

The 23rd January 1888.

JOHN ELIOT,

Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st January 1888.

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE				HYGROMETRY				WIND.		Rain.	Weather
					Mean.	Maximum	Range	Minimum	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction	Miles recorded.		
1888.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	15th	129.3	9.5	29.992	62.3	77.2	26.4	50.8	55.3	0.849	48.0	65	WSW calm and variable	■	No	Clear.
"	16th	128.8	9.5	30.003	63.5	77.3	25.1	52.2	56.8	.882	50.0	65	WSW and calm	30	"	Clear.
"	17th	128.3	9.5	29.999	64.3	77.7	25.0	52.7	57.4	.882	51.5	66	N by W and WNW	30	"	Clear.
"	18th	126.5	9.5	30.014	64.9	77.6	22.7	54.9	58.4	.908	53.3	69	WNW, N and calm	27	"	Chiefly clear.
"	19th	125.0	9.4	.033	61.6	75.7	18.8	56.9	57.2	.873	50.8	■	N and calm.	46	"	Chiefly clear.
"	20th	125.0	9.5	.019	62.3	75.4	19.0	54.4	53.7	.805	45.4	56	NE and calm	62	"	Clear.
"	21st	126.2	8.1	.073	59.9	72.0	23.6	49.0	51.0	.287	43.8	59	N by W and calm	33	"	Chiefly clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.023

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office .. 30.021

Hours

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... 65.0

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... 76.2

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 63.1

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 67.7

The extreme variation of temperature ... 28.7

The maximum temperature ... 77.7

Miles

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... 7

lbs

The highest pressure of wind on one square foot ... Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity ... 63

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office 70

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st January 1888 ... Nil.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 0.06

The total fall from 1st to 21st January 1888 ... Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office 0.17

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 56, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Jackson's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

W. H. J., & dew.

JOHN ELLIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Office, Govt. of India;

Calcutta, 24th January 1888.

MEMORANDUM.

THE chief features in the mortuary statistics of the districts in Bengal, for the month of November 1887, deduced from the table annexed to this memorandum, are—

1. That the deaths of 147,937 persons were registered out of a population of 66,163,884 in these districts, presenting a death-rate of 26.76 per 1,000 per annum, against 24.48 per 1,000 in the preceding month, and 32.04 per 1,000 during the corresponding month of 1886, indicating, as compared with the former period, a fair advance in the registration of deaths, and that of the latter period, a great retrogression.

2. That the highest casualty-rates were returned from the following districts:—

Districts	Ratio per mille	Districts	Ratio per mille
Maldah	53.61	Bogra	31.20
Murshidabad	46.11	Bhagulpur	33.00
Nuddea	44.88	24-Pergunnahs	32.68
Rajshahye	43.08	Faruckah	32.64
Dinajpur	40.08	Khulna	32.28
Monghyr	39.08	Pubna	30.36
Rangpur	38.16	Puri	29.10
Backergunge	36.72	Hazaribagh	29.26
Jalpaiguri	36.36	Jessore	29.01
Birbhum	36.12		

3. That referring to the incidence of the specific death-causes mentioned in the table given below, it is seen that cholera and fever prevailed with considerably less fatality during the month under notice as compared with the results of the corresponding month of the preceding year, and that the death-rates from the other diseases exhibited only fractional variations:—

				Ratio per mille during—	
				November 1887.	November 1886.
Cholera	...	...	...	48	288
Small-pox	...	...	...	02	01
Fever	...	...	...	21.48	21.00
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	72	96
Injury	...	...	...	12	21
Other causes	...	...	...	3.60	3.72

4. That the following districts returned the highest death-rates per 1,000 of population from the above-mentioned diseases, excepting small-pox, bowel complaints, and injury, which do not appear to have presented any local severity:—

Cholera.		Fever		Other causes	
	Ratio per mille		Ratio per mille		Ratio per mille
Puri	4.08	Maldah	52.56	Puri	14.76
Balasore	2.28	Murshidabad	43.20	Backerganj	16.68
Chittagong	2.16	Rajshahye	41.40		
		Nuddea	39.96		
		Dinajpur	37.08		
		Rangpur	35.28		
		Jalpaiguri	33.60		
		Monghyr	32.88		
		Faruckah	32.04		
		Bogra	30.96		
		Birbhum	30.00		
		Pubna	28.68		
		Bhagulpur	27.48		
		Khulna	27.24		
		Jessore	27.00		
		Hazaribagh	25.68		
		Backerganj	24.96		
		24-Pergunnahs	23.86		
		Shahabad	22.20		
		Hughli	21.60		
		Gya	20.88		
		Burdwan	20.64		

5. That the mortality of the month under the heads of *Sex, Class and Age* stood as indicated below:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males	27.96	Christians	15.48	Under 1 year	177.36
Females	25.68	Hindus	25.60	1 and under 5 years	54.44
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	107	Mahomedans	30.00	5 " " 10 "	16.20
		Buddhists	14.62	10 " " 16 "	12.00
		Other classes	18.60	16 " " 20 "	16.08
				20 " " 30 "	17.04
				30 " " 40 "	18.60
				40 " " 50 "	24.24
				50 " " 60 "	26.00
				60 years and upwards	61.44

R. LUDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 16th January 1888.

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM.

The birth and death returns from the principal Municipalities in Bengal afford the following results for the week ending 31st December 1887 —

1. That births were registered at the rate of 25·6 per 1,000 of population and deaths at 30·7 per 1,000, as opposed to 23·0 and 39·5 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 24th December, showing an improvement in the registration of both

2. That the following Municipalities furnished the highest proportions of births and deaths :—

<i>Births.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille			Ratio per mille
Narainganj	...	78·7	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	58·3
Bhagulpur	...	41·3	Narainganj	...	49·7
Durbhanga	...	42·5	Santipur	...	49·1
Hughli	...	41·8	Jessore	...	42·9
Arrah	...	35·9	Hughli	...	31·6
Monghyr	...	35·3	Bhagulpur	...	41·6
Comillah	...	34·6	Beaulah	...	31·8
Howrah	...	30·3	Serampur	...	35·3
			Durbhanga	...	33·8
			Puri	...	33·6
			Chittagong	...	32·8
			Burdwan	...	32·0
			Kishnagar	...	30·3

3. That, as compared with the results of the preceding week, there was a noticeable enhancement of mortality from fever, and only fractional differences in the rates from the other death-causes, bowel-complaints and injury presenting no variations :—

		Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
		31st Dec. 1887	24th Dec. 1887
Cholera	...	3·3	4·0
Small pox	...	0·3	1
Fever	...	13·3	12·1
Bowel complaints	...	6·5	5·5
Injury	...	2	3
Other causes	...	8·3	7·6

4. That the Municipalities named below appeared to have suffered the most from the diseases indicated in the foregoing table, excepting small-pox and injury, the casualties from which were nowhere above normal :—

<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Fever.</i>		<i>Bowel-complaints</i>		<i>Other causes.</i>	
	Ratio per mille		Ratio per mille		Ratio per mille		Ratio per mille
Narainganj	20·7	Santipur	35·0	Hughli	16·1	Puri	18·9
Suburbs of Calcutta	10·8	Beaulah	8·9	Suburbs of Cal-	12·0	Bhagulpur	15·4
Santipur	10·5	Burdwan	27·4	cutta		Gya	14·3
Durbhanga	5·5	Jessore	24·5			Suburbs of Calcutta	13·8
Howrah	2·3	Kishnagar	22·7			Purneah	13·8
		Suburbs of Calcutta	21·5			Serampur	11·8
						Dacca	11·7

5. That the death-rates in relation to *Sex, Class and Age*, were returned at the rates noted below :—

<i>According to Sex.</i>			<i>According to Class.</i>			<i>According to Age.</i>		
		Ratio per mille			Ratio per mille			Ratio per mille
Males	...	33·4	Christians	...	13·0	Under 1 year	...	178·6
Females	...	27·7	Hindus	...	30·5	1 and under 5 years	...	40·8
Ratio of male deaths	...		Mahomedans	...	31·8	5 " 10 "	...	13·5
to every 100 female	...		Other classes	...	35·4	10 " 15 "	...	11·8
deaths	...	136				15 " 20 "	...	17·8
						20 " 30 "	...	21·7
						30 " 40 "	...	28·0
						40 " 50 "	...	24·3
						50 " 60 "	...	33·3
						60 years and upwards	...	81·4

B. LIDDESDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

The 17th January 1888

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 31st December 1887.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.				BIRTHS.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										SEX.				Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio of population per square mile.	Number of—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	DEATHS FROM—										Males.	Females.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
											DISEASES.															
											All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Typhoid fever.	Other diseases.	All causes.						
Districts.	Municipalities.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio of population per square mile.	Number of—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Typhoid fever.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Males.	Females.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Females.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Burdwan	Burdwan	15,663	12,117	27,780	12.2	7	11	18	29	118	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	9	12	25.9	28.9	76	
Midnapore	Midnapore	16,227	14,733	30,960	12.4	5	10	15	25	400	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.1	5	4	15.4	19.5	125	
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	18,339	37,518	17.5	15	31	46	61	72	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.9	11	13	37.3	47.9	72	
Bettampore	Serampore	23,430	22,237	45,667	13.7	7	13	20	29	110	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.3	13	5	40.9	50.1	200	
	Upperpara	3,168	2,464	5,632	9.4	1	2	3	4	101	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.5	2	...	34.1	...	No female deaths.	
Howrah	Howrah	63,183	37,730	100,913	14.3	25	53	78	103	69	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.0	...	12	17.6	16.6	136	
	Bali	7,538	6,276	13,814	11.6	4	1	5	6	400	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0	...	...	...	...	No male deaths.	
Suburban	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,265	104,531	251,796	12.0	15	34	49	83	341	204	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.6	173	104	62.9	51.9	171	
	Kishoreganj	13,389	14,214	27,603	12.0	5	2	7	9	244	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.9	9	7	35.3	25.6	138	
Bachchanab	Bachchanab	4,038	4,073	8,111	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	13,705	15,079	28,784	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	Jessore	4,830	3,066	7,896	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	16,766	9,025	25,791	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachchanab	Bachchanab	5,420	2,947	8,367	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	42,785	37,379	80,164	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachchanab	Bachchanab	7,605	4,958	12,563	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	13,540	8,730	22,270	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachchanab	Bachchanab	8,133	5,353	13,486	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	76,765	61,473	138,238	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachchanab	Bachchanab	35,390	37,631	73,021	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	20,060	22,595	42,655	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachchanab	Bachchanab	23,084	19,553	42,637	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	34,774	32,532	67,306	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachchanab	Bachchanab	16,044	9,723	25,767	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	20,640	27,313	47,953	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachchanab	Bachchanab	28,715	29,566	58,281	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	8,443	4,532	12,975	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachchanab	Bachchanab	15,947	11,237	27,184	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachchanab	702,305	444,431	1,146,736	14.2	280	650	930	1,580	124	84	1	533	140	6	212	751	373	8.3	20.5	481	330	30.4	27.7	136	

The number of the native population in the municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 31st December 1887, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native population in the municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 31st December 1887, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native population in the municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 31st December 1887, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing quantities of Goods carried during the month of November 1887.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

TALDUNDIAH CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN { Taldundiah Canal ... 27 miles.
 Muchgong " ... 4 "

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity - Tons			Value	Quantity	Value	
		Up.	Down	Total	Rupies	Tons	Rupies.	
6	1. Grain ...	.....	67½	67½	1,425	67½	1,425	
.....	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3. Oilseeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4. Salt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	7. Building materials ...	.....	210	210	153	35½	27	
3	8. Miscellaneous ...	.....	12½	12½	695	12½	695	
3	9. Fuel ...	.....	26½	26½	175	26½	175	
12 Rafts {	10. Timber ...	.....	35 No	35 No	50	35 No.	50	
	11. Bamboos ...	.....	7,200 "	7,200 "	100	7,200 "	100	
24 & 12 Rafts {	12. Total ...	{	316½ & 7,235 No.	316½ & 7,235 No.	2,598	{ 142½ & 7,235 No.	2,462	
	13. Total of same month last year	{	81½ & 204 No.	81½ & 204 No.	1 65½	{ 81½ & 204 No.	1 65½	
		Up	Down	Total			Rs. A.	
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No.	.....	26	26	Total tollage of month— 24+25+26 ...		233 0	
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No.	17	...	17	Total tollage of same month last year ...		27 9	
16.	Total number of empty boats No.	17	2½	40				
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons	89	554	643	Memorandum of Tollage.			
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger Tons	530	425	955				
18.	Ton-mileage ...	2,658	12,355	15,013			Rs. A.	
19.	Estimated value of cargo Rs.	...	2,448	2,448	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		43 7	
20.	Number of passengers No.	720	.....	720	2. Tollage per month ...		233 0	
21.	Rafts, bamboos "	...	7,200	7,200				
22.	Do., bullahs "	..	35	■				
23.	Estimated value of rafts Rs.	.....	150	150				
24.	Tollage on boats "	72-10-9	151-15-3	224-10-0	3. Total ...		276 7	
25.	Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.	.....	.....	.. ..	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...		223 11	
26.	Tollage on rafts "	.....	8-6-6	8-6-6				
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	... ..	0-0-2-87				
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ..	.....	.....	.....	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		43 12	

KENDRAPARA CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 75 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	Description.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		Remarks.
		Quantity - Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupces.	Tons.	
98	1. Grain ...	418	74	492	28,370	492	28,370
1	2. Cotton ...	.....	1	1	200	1	200
11	3. Oilseeds ...	.....	110	110	12,800	110	12,800
25	4. Salt ...	93	98	191	34,030	191	34,030
2	5. Piece-goods ...	1	.....	1	500	1	500
.....	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	7. Building materials ...	6	596	602	11,540	249	10,400
141	8. Miscellaneous ...	161	450	611	2,03,740	856	1,99,190
7	9. Fuel ...	30	.....	30	100	30	100
7 rafts	10. Timber ...	.....	987 No.	987 No.	1,550	987 No.	1,550
3 "	11. Bamboos ...	.....	18,650 "	18,650 "	430	16,150 "	390
119 & 9 rafts	12. Total ..	{ 1,009	{ 1,338 & 19,637 No.	{ 2,317 & 19,637 No.	{ 2,93,260	{ 1,030 & 17,437 No.	{ 2,87,530
182 & 6 rafts	13. Total of same month last year ...	{ 1,671	{ 677 & 821 No.	{ 2,318 & 821 No.	{ 2,47,270	{ 2,330 & 821 No.	{ 2,46,770
		Up.	Down.	Total.			Rs. a. p.
4.	Total number of boats ply- ing cargo No.	180	139	319	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...		3,873 6 8
6.	Total number of boats ply- ing passenger No.	46	57	103	Total tollage of same month last year ...		2,476 14 2
5½.	Total number of empty boats No.	141	151	292	Memorandum of Tollage.		
6.	Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons	1,776	1,979	3,755			
7.	Total registered tonnage, passenger Tons	1,177	1,392	2,569	Rs. a. p.		
3.	Ton-mileage ...	96,721	110,128	206,849			
1.	Estimated value of cargo Rs.	1,45,120	1,46,160	2,91,280	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month	5,649 14 10	
2.	Number of passengers No.	861	1,605	2,466	2. Tollage per month ...	3,873 6 8	
1.	Rafts, bamboos "	.....	18,650	18,650			
2.	Do., timbers "	.....	987	987			
3.	Estimated value of rafts Rs.	.....	1,980	1,980	3. Total ...	9,423 5 6	
1.	Tollage on boats "	1,878-11-1	1,940-9-8	3,819-1-9			
2.	Compounded tollage on boats Ra.	.....	.....	.....
1.	Tollage on rafts "	.....	54-1-11	54-1-11	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month	2,668 11 5	
7.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-0-3-6			
1.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 mils last	.....	.....	0-4-5	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...	6,814 10 1	

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 33 MILES

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE			PRIVATE		REMARKS
		QUANTITIES—TONS			Value	Quantity	
		Up	Down	Total	Rupies	Tons	
48	1. Grain	143	4	147	11,170	147	11,170
.....	2. Cotton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3. Oilseeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	4. Salt	.....	102	102	8,550	102	8,550
.....	5. Piece-goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6. Metal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	7. Building materials	.....	23	23	100	23	100
52	8. Miscellaneous ...	86	5	141	24,220	141	24,220
35	9. Fuel	266	.....	266	740	266	740
7 rafts	10. Timber	1,883 No	.....	1,883 No	2,500	1,883 No	2,500
.....	11. Bamboos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
166 & 7 rafts	12. Total	490 & 1,883 No	157	642 & 1,883 No	47,280	642 & 1,883 No	47,280
160 & 3 rafts	13. Total of same month last year	392 & 916 No	165	557 & 916 No	36,390	557 & 916 No	36,390
		Up	Down	Total			Rs. A P
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No	116	50	166	Total tollage of month— 21 + 23 + 26		618 14
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No	2	6	8			
15½.	Total number of empty boats No	31	89	122	Total tollage of same month last year ...		564 5
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons	942	362	1,344			
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger Tons	4	21	25	Memorandum of Tollage.		
18.	Ton-mileage ..	14,887	5,797	20,684			Rs. A.
19.	Estimated value of cargo	30,540	14,140	44,780			
20.	Number of passengers ...	3	18	21	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		139 0
21.	Rafts, bamboos c ft	.....	.....	.....	2. Tollage per month ...		618 14
22.	Do., timbers No	1,883	.....	1,883			
23.	Estimated value of rafts	2,500	.....	2,500	3. Total ...		767 14
24.	Tollage on boats Rs	306 6-6	158 1-0	464-8-3			
25.	Compounded tollage on boats Rs	.....	.....	.....	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...		544 1
26.	Tollage on rafts "	154 6 0	.....	154-6-0			
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile	.....	.....	0-0-4-3			
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	8-2-10	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		517 11

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 19 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE			PRIVATE.		REMARKS
		Quantity—Tons			Value	Quantity	
		Up	Down	Total	Rupces	Tons	
15	1. Grain ...	43	...	43	2,364	43	2,364
...	2. Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3. Oilseeds ...	...	7½	7½	639	7½	639
3	4. Salt ...	3½	16½	20	2,228	20	2,228
...	5. Here-goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6. Metal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	7. Bundling materials ...	...	75½	75½	132	...	...
8	8. Miscellaneous ...	...	16½	16½	1,446	16½	1,446
...	9. Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10. Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11. Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	12. Total ..	45½	116	161½	6,809	86	6,677
55	13 Total of same month last year	279	157	436	4,260	105	4,060
		Up	Down	Tota			Rs. A. P.
14.	Total number of boats ply- ing cargo No	16	17	33	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ..		66 11 6
15.	Total number of boats ply- ing passenger No	...	...	...	Total tollage of same month last year ...		69 14 9
15½.	Total number of empty boats No	6	18	24			
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo tons	91	232	323	Memorandum of Tollage.		
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger tons	...	...	...			Rs. A. P.
18.	Ton-mileage ...	2,861	3,691	6,552	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		...
19.	Estimated value of cargo ...	2,736	4,073	6,809			
20.	Number of passengers ...	73	87	160			
21.	Rafts, bamboos No	...	...	...	2. Tollage per month ...		66 11 6
22.	Do., bullocks ..	...	...	...
23.	Estimated value of rafts Rs.	...	...	...
24.	Tollage on boats ..	25-2-6	41-9-0	66-11-6	3. Total ...		66 11 6
25.	Compounded tollage on boats Rs	...	...	...
26.	Tollage on rafts ..	...	...	...	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...		66 11 6
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	...	...	0-0-2-0			
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	...	...	...	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		...

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 53 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE			PRIVATE		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons			Value	Quantity	
		Up	Down	Total	Rupiahs	Tons	
703	1. Grain ...	5,064	331	5,395	2,19,572	5,395	2,19,572
...	2. Cotton ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
13	3. Oilseeds ...	48	59	107	10,812	107	10,812
81	4. Salt ...	...	882	882	69,087	882	69,087
13	5. Piece-goods ..	16	5	21	55,500	21	55,500
4	6. Metal ..	9	9	18	15,500	18	15,500
20	7. Building materials	121	6	127	1,482	127	1,482
308	8. Miscellaneous ..	640	376	1,016	1,95,036	1,016	1,95,036
14	9. Fuel ..	34	77	111	1,101	111	1,101
126 rafts	10. Timber	25,837 c. ft.	287 c. ft.	26,124 c. ft.	23,171	26,124 c. ft.	23,171
6 "	11. Bamboos ..	1,700 "	84 "	1,784 "	80	1,784 "	80
1,156 & 132 rafts	12 Total	{ 5,941 & 27,537 c. ft.	{ 1,745 & 371 c. ft.	{ 7,679 & 27,908 c. ft.	{ 5,91,344	{ 7,679 & 27,908 c. ft.	{ 5,91,344
1,122 & 125 rafts	13 Total of same month last year	{ 5,179 & 21,549 c. ft.	{ 1,661 & 630 c. ft.	{ 6,840 & 22,189 c. ft.	{ 4,36,984	{ 6,840 & 22,189 c. ft.	{ 4,36,984
		Up	Down	Total			Rs. A. P.
14. Total number of boats plying cargo No.		870	286	1,156	Total tollage of month— 24+25+26 ...		8,843 9 3
15. Total number of boats plying passenger No.		474	573	1,047	Total tollage of same month last year ..		6,569 5 0
16. Total number of empty boats No.		713	751	1,464			
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo ... Tons		11,813	3,981	15,804	Memorandum of Tollage.		
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger ... Tons		2,902	2,127	5,029			
17. Total registered tonnage, empty ... Tons		2,414	2,798	5,212			
18. Ton-mileage		3,80,800	1,81,781	5,62,581	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month		4,238 15 8
19. Estimated value of cargo ...		3,76,530	1,01,560	5,68,090	2. Tollage per month ...		8,843 9 3
20. Number of passengers ..		10,089	2,549	12,638	3. Total ..		13,132 8 11
21. Rafts, bamboos c. ft.		1,700	84	1,784	Add as noted below ..		46 0 0
22. Do., bullaha "		25,837	287	26,124	Total		13,132 8 11
23. Estimated value of rafts ..		22,932	322	23,254			
24. Tollage on boats Ra.		5,364-6-3	2,985-6-9	8,349-13-0	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month		7,490 13 0
25. Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.		.....	.....	...	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		5,647 11 11
26. Tollage on rafts "		492-4-6	1-7-9	493-12-3			
27. Total tollage on boats per month				0-0-2-8			
				1-13-4			

HIDGELLER TIDAL CANAL

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 29 MILES

Number of boats or rafts	Description	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE			PRIVATE		REMARKS
		Quantity—Tons		Value	Quantity	Value	
		Up	Down	Total	Tons	Rupies	
338	1. Grain ...	1,484	12	1,496	60,745	1,496	60,745
.....	2. Cotton ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3. Oilseeds	37	..	37	2,700	37	2,700
23	4. Salt	..	220	220	15,400	220	15,400
14	5. Piece-goods	..	23	23	14,800	23	14,800
1	6. Metal	..	3	3	650	3	680
2	7. Building materials	4	1	5	25	5	26
702	8. Miscellaneous	452	302	754	90,040	754	90,040
15	9. Fuel	42	23	65	500	65	500
12 rafts	10. Timber	.	1,077 c. ft.	1,077 c. ft.	1,050	1,077 c. ft.	4,050
2 "	11. Bamboos	.	3,600 "	3,600 "	190	3,600 "	490
1,100 & 14 rafts	12. Total	2,019	{ 584 & 4,677 c. ft.	2,603 & 4,677 c. ft.	{ 1,89,136 { 2,603 & 4,677 c. ft.	{ 1,89,436	
905 & 25 rafts	13. Total of same month last year	{ 1,675 & 6,630 c. ft.	{ 496 & 4,665 c. ft.	{ 2,171 & 10,695 c. ft.	{ 1,36,620 { 2,171 & 10,695 c. ft.	{ 1,36,620	
		Up	Down	Total			Rs. A. P.
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No.	528	572	1,100	Total tollage of month—24 + 25 + 26 ...		2,363 11 3
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No.	41	67	101	Total tollage of same month last year		1,977 7 0
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons	4,485	2,911	7,429	Memorandum of Tollage		
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger ... Tons	372	107	779			
18.	Ton-milage ..	78,547	52,611	131,158			Rs. A. P.
19.	Estimated value of cargo	92,386	92,510	1,81,896	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		1,253 9 0
20.	Number of passengers	830	1,537	2,367	2. Tollage per month		2,363 11 3
21.	Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	.	3,600	3,600	3. Total		3,617 4 3
22.	Do., bullahs "	..	1,077	1,077	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month		2,314 7 0
23.	Estimated value of rafts	..	4,540	4,540	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		1,802 12 3
24.	Tollage on boats Rs.	1,206-7-3	718-8-6	1,924-15-9			
25.	Compounded tollage on boats " Rs.	167-10-6	201-10-3	369-4-9			
26.	Tollage on rafts "	..	69-8-9	69-8-9			
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-2-8			
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	1-7-9			

SONE CIRCLE.
PATNA CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 86½ MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	Description.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		Remarks.
		Quantity—Tons.			Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Tons.	Rupces.	
1	1. Grain ...	1	9	10	10	290	
.....	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	3. Oilseeds ...	.....	59	59	59	4,831	
5	4. Salt ...	82	.....	82	82	5,615	
32	5. Piece-goods ...	141	109	250	250	34,860	
.....	6. Metal ...	11	2	13	13	4,167	
93	7. Building materials ...	.....	789	789	71	1,177	
53	8. Miscellaneous ...	57	279	336	332	42,653	
Rafts {	9. Fuel ...	.....	231	231	231	410	
	10. Timber ...	.....	57	57	57	400	
	11. Bamboos ...	1	143	144	144	2,238	
189	12. Total ...	293	1,678	1,971	1,249	96,641	
127	13. Total of same month last year	357	1,473	1,830	1,803	1,70,199	
		Up.	Down.	Total.			Ra. A. P.
1.	Total number of boats plying cargo No.	34	155	189	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...		1,249 12 0
1.	Total number of boats plying passenger No.	8	4	12			
1.	Total number of empty boats No.	19	109	128	Total tollage of same month last year ...		1,779 13 6
1.	Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons	451	2,077	2,528			
1.	Total registered tonnage, passenger Tons	139	108	247			
1.	Total registered tonnage, empty boats Tons	497	26	523	<i>Memoranda of Tollage.</i>		
1.	Ton-mileage ...	48,304	1,04,616	1,52,920			Ra. A. P.
1.	Estimated value of cargo Ra.	43,833	49,760	93,593	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		243 0 8
1.	Number of passengers No.	416	301	717	2. Tollage per month ...		1,249 12 0
1.	Rafts, bamboos ..	60	21,563	21,563			
1.	Do., bullocks ..	.....	21,563	21,563			
1.	Estimated value of rafts Ra.	12	3,036	3,048	3. Total ...		1,492 12 8
1.	Tollage on boats ..	348-12-6	596-12-3	945-8-9			
1.	Compounded tollage on boats Ra.	75-0-0	75-0-0	150-0-0			
1.	Tollage on rafts ..	0 0 6	154-2-9	154-3-3	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month—...		1,092 7 9
1.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-0-1-3			
1.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	0-5-8	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		400 7 6

ABRAH CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 65 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	Description.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupces.	Tons.	Rupces.	
5.	1. Grain ...	19	5	24	1,300	24	1,300	
1	2. Cotton ...	14	1	15	13,040	15	13,040	
23	3. Oilseeds ...	.....	154	154	15,674	154	15,674	
17	4. Salt ...	239	.....	239	19,280	239	19,280	
6	5. Piece-goods ...	55	5	60	50,230	60	50,230	
1	6. Metal ...	4	1	5	230	1	130	
41	7. Building materials ...	14	329	343	2,579	99	2,504	
20	8. Miscellaneous ...	124	105	229	25,453	189	25,422	
1	9. Fuel ...	.....	21	21	300	21	300	
.....	10. Timber ...	1	1	2	314	2	314	
Rafts	11. Firewood ...	.....	489	489	1,727	489	1,727	
	Bullahs ...	.....	115	115	372	115	372	
	Bamboos ...	.....	87	87	1,357	87	1,357	
124	12. Total ...	470	1,313	1,783	1,31,856	1,495	1,31,650	
146	13. Total of same month last year	317	1,440	1,757	96,126	1,599	95,943	
		Up	Down.	Total.			Rs. A. P.	
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No.	43	81	124	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...		1,063 1 5	
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No.	4	5	9				
15½.	Total number of empty boats No.	68	8	76	Total tollage of same month last year ...		889 0 9	
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons	618	931	1,549	Memorandum of Tollage.			
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger Tons	88	70	158				
17½.	Total registered tonnage, empty Tons	197	22	219				
18.	Ton-mileage ...	41,726	34,210	75,936			Rs. A. P.	
19.	Estimated value of cargo Rs.	88,094	40,306	1,28,400	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		120 6 9	
20.	Number of passengers No.	1,137	881	2,018				
21.	Rafts, bamboos ..	.....	13,100	13,100	2. Tollage per month ...		1,063 1 5	
22.	Do., bullahs ..	.....	8,650	8,650				
	Do., firewood ..	.....	36,725	36,725				
23.	Estimated value of rafts Rs.	.....	3,456	3,456				
24.	Tollage on boats ..	241-0-9	241-1-0	482-1-9	3. Total ...		1,183 8 2	
25.	Compounded tollage on boats Rs.	229-12-0	229-12-2	459-8-2	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...		1 118 9 11	
26.	Tollage on rafts ..	.....	121-7-6	121-7-6				
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-0-2-38				
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	0-3-3	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		35 2 3	

BUXAR CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 67 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		RAJSHAH.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupers.	Tons.	
	1. Grain ...	1	.....	1	100	1	100
	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	3. Oilseeds ...	12	55	67	9,572	67	9,572
	4. Salt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5. Piece-goods ...	2	1	3	4,500	3	4,500
	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	7. Building materials ...	.....	82	82	2,825	19	350
12	8. Miscellaneous ...	11	111	122	11,556	122	11,556
	9. Fuel ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10. Timber ...	.....	134	134	2,303	134	2,303
Rafts	11. Bamboos ...	.....	55	55	982	55	982
22	12. Total ...	26	438	464	31,838	401	29,363
46	13. Total of same month last year.	75	790	865	85,699	772	82,574

	Up.	Down.	Total.		Rs. A. P.
4. Total number of boats plying cargo No.	3	19	22	Total tollage of month—24 + 25 + 26 ...	377 8 10
5. Total number of boats plying passenger No.	8	9	17		
6. Total number of empty boats No.	7	.....	7	Total tollage of same month last year ..	437 5 6
7. Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons	33	515	548		
7. Total registered tonnage, passenger Tons	216	243	459		
7. Total registered tonnage, empty Tons	21	.....	21		
8. Ton-mileage	2,024	12,886	14,910	Memorandum of Tollage.	
9. Estimated value of cargo Rs.	3,829	24,724	28,553		
10. Number of passengers No.	5914	668	1,2594	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...	26 5 0
11. Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	.....	8,187	8,187	2. Tollage per month ...	377 8 10
12. Do., bullocks "	.....	10,057	10,057		
13. Estimated value of rafts Rs.	.....	3,285	3,285	3. Total ...	493 13 10
14. Tollage on boats "	18-4-0	77-4-9	95-9-6	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...	373 10 1
15. Compounded tollage on boats Rs.	75-0-0	139-14-1	214-14-1		
16. Tollage on rafts "	.....	67-1-3	67-1-3	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...	30 3 9
17. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile	.....	.....	0-0-4		
18. Total tollage on rafts per ton-mile	.....	.....	0-5-10		

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1887, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC 1886-87			TRAFFIC 1887-88			REMARKS.
	During the month		To end of the month	During the month		To end of the month	
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taldanda Canal System ...	243	0 6	2,853 7 6	27	0 9	1,500 11 4	
Kendrapara Canal System	3,873	6 8	25,403 9 1	2,476	11 2	21,969 11 1	
High Level, Range I	618	11 3	1,112 5 6	564	3 6	1,471 14 6	
Ditto, " II	313	9 9	2,194 8 3	215	9 6	2,147 4 9	
Ditto, " III	66	11 6	791 11 6	59	14 9	1,963 8 3	
Total Orissa Circle	5,120	10 8	35,616 9 10	3,354	5 8	31,353 1 11	
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>							
Midnapore Canal	884	9 3	78,888 10 3	6,569	5 0	74,115 8 3	
Hidgellee Tidal Canal ...	2,363	11 3	36,958 9 6	1,977	7 0	38,605 14 9	
Total South-Western Circle	11,207	1 6	1,15,847 3 9	8,546	12 0	1,12,721 7 0	
<i>Sone Circle.</i>							
Patna Canal System	1,219	12 0	17,151 2 0	1,779	13 5	14,807 1 3	
Arrah ditto ...	1,063	1 5	10,437 15 3	889	0 9	12,613 11 4	
Buxar ditto	377	8 10	4,954 3 8	437	5 6	5,980 4 4	
Total Sone Circle	2,660	6 3	32,556 4 11	3,106	3 0	32,501 3 11	
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,023	5 5	1,81,920 2 6	15,007	5 5	1,79,575 12 10	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC 1886-87						TRAFFIC 1887-88					
	During the month			To end of the month			During the month			To end of the month		
	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	256	451	290 6 11	2,593	1,726	3,111 14 5	495	132	415 2 1	6,730	12,411	7,536 6
Total Orissa Circle ...	256	451	290 6 11	2,593	1,726	3,111 14 5	495	132	415 2 1	6,730	12,411	7,536 6

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC 1886-87			TRAFFIC 1887-88			REMARKS.
	During the month		To end of the month	During the month		To end of the month	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Orissa Canals ...	5,416	1 7	38,758 8 3	3,799	7 9	41,889 7 11	
Midnapore Canal	884	9 3	78,888 10 3	6,569	5 0	74,115 8 3	
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	2,363	11 3	36,958 9 6	1,977	7 0	38,605 14 9	
Sone Canals ...	2,660	6 3	32,556 4 11	3,106	3 0	32,501 3 11	
Total	19,313	12 4	1,87,162 0 11	15,452	7 6	1,87,112 2 10	

A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.
Under-Secy. to the Secy. to the Govt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of November 1887.

Number of boats or rafts	Description	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE			Private		Remarks
		Quantity Ton			Value	Quantity	
		Up	Down	Total	Rupees	Ton	
676	1. Gram	8,448		8,448	6,12,215	8,448	6,12,245
.....	2. Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	3. Oilseeds	353	5	358	17,550	358	17,560
511	4. Salt	520	8,292	8,812	7,10,205	8,812	7,10,205
.....	5. Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	6. Metal	29	161	191	25,200	191	25,200
105	7. Building materials	1,721	189	1,910	26,159	1,910	26,169
3,451	8. Miscellaneous	33,212	734	33,946	34,75,308	33,946	34,75,308
697	9. Fuel	10,685	1,151	11,836	1,29,533	11,836	1,29,233
.....	10. Timber	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 rafts	11. Bamboos	60 c ft	...	60 c ft	7	60 c ft.	7
5,480 & 3 rafts	12. Total	{ 54,968 & 60 c ft }	{ 13,535 }	{ 68,503 & 60 c ft }	50,56,207	{ 68,503 & 60 c ft }	50,56,207
4,315 & 8 rafts	13. Total of same month last year	{ 44,511 & 1,561 No }	{ 10,152 }	{ 54,663 & 1,561 No }	35,69,561	{ 54,663 & 1,561 No }	35,69,561

	Up	Down	Total	Rs. A. P.
14 Total number of boats plying cargo .. No	4,710	770	5,480	Total tollage of month— 24+25+26 .. 42,410 15 0
14a. Ditto empty ..	1,841	1,085	2,929	Total tollage of same month last year ... 42,816 8 6
15. Total number of boats plying passenger .. No.	210	3	213	
16 Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons	141,801	39,564	181,365	Memorandum of Tollage
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger Tons.	698	22	720	
18. Ton-mileage	1,321,155	395,860	1,720,015	Rs. A. P.
19. Estimated value of cargo Rs	42,05,763	8,50,437	50,56,200	1 Balance not received on the 1st of the month 1,293 1 6
20. Number of passengers No.	884	30	914	2. Tollage per month .. 42,410 15 0
21. Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	60	...	60	
22. Do., bullals ..	.....	.....	.....
23. Estimated value of rafts Rs.	7	...	7	3. Total ... 44,781 0 6
24. Tollage on boats ..	32,741-4 6	9 698-14-6	42,440-3 0	
25. Compounded tollage on boats Rs.	...	...	...	4 Amount paid into treasury during the month .. 42,151 5 0
26. Tollage on rafts ..	0-2-0	...	0-12-0	
27. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-6 17 3	
28. Total tollage on rafts per ton-mile-foot ..	.....	.....	1-4-0	5. Balance due at the end of the month ... 1,582 8 6

ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN ITEM 8 (MISCELLANEOUS).

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

Number of boats or rafts	Description	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE				PRIVATE		REMARKS
		Quantity—Tons			Value	Quantity	Value	
		Up	Down	Total	Rupees	Tons	Rupees	
1,314	(a) Jute ...	27,429	7	27,436	26,88,675	27,436	26,88,675	
66	(b) Jaggery ...	444	12	456	51,100	456	51,100	
17	(c) Sugar ...	112	.. ...	112	22,050	112	22,050	
6	(d) Tobacco ...	11	10	21	4,025	21	4,025	
1,055	(e) Fish ...	151	.....	151	42,257	151	42,257	
9	(f) Hides ...	24	.....	24	5,410	24	5,410	
30	(g) Poultry ...	7	.....	7	5,981	7	5,981	
64	(h) Hay and straw ...	356	..	356	7,476	356	7,476	
62	(i) Oils ...	.....	634	634	68,760	634	68,760	
40	(k) Earthenware ...	92	.. ...	92	1,287	92	1,287	
794	(m) Other miscellaneous	4,586	71	4,657	5,58,287	4,657	5,58,287	
3,454	Total Miscellaneous...	33,212	731	33,946	31,75,308	33,946	31,75,308	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

TOLLY'S NULLAH.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of November 1887.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.			REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupces.	Tons.	Rupces.	
2,258	1. Grain ...	10,050	.....	10,050	6,22,710	10,050	6,23,710	* For detail see next page.
4	2. Cotton ...	25	.....	25	13,300	25	13,300	
13	3. Oilseeds ...	248	.....	248	34,750	248	34,750	
78	4. Salt ...	527	439	966	81,150	966	81,150	
.....	5. Miscellaneous goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
339	7. Building materials ...	2,831	9	2,840	10,952	2,840	10,952	
1,285	8. Miscellaneous* ...	5,975	101	6,076	6,90,492	6,076	6,90,492	
298	9. Fuel ...	2,970	4	2,974	26,742	2,974	26,742	
5 rafts	10. Timber ...	2,030 c. ft.	2,400 c. ft.	4,430 c. ft.	17,680	4,430 c. ft.	17,680	
11 "	11. Bamboos ...	1,552 "	.....	1,552 "	194	1,552 "	194	
4,270 & 16 rafts.	12. Total ...	22,626 & 3,582 c. ft.	553 & 2,400 c. ft.	23,179 & 5,982 c. ft.	14,97,970	23,179 & 5,982 c. ft.	14,97,970	
3,690 & 10 rafts.	13. Total of same month last year.	12,702 & 444 No.	688	13,390 & 444 No.	7,31,884	13,390 & 444 No.	7,31,884	
		Up.	Down.	Total.				Rs. A. P.
14. Total number of boats plying cargo No.		4,192	78	4,270	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26			12,280 1
14a. Ditto empty "		2,072	390	2,462				
15. Total number of boats plying passenger No.		471	23	494	Total tollage of same month last year			8,633 7
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons.		67,792	3,900	71,692	Memorandum of Tollage.			
17. Total registered tonnage, pas- senger Tons.		1,065	85	1,150				
18. Ton-mileage ...		627,535	63,760	691,295				Rs. A. P.
19. Estimated value of cargo Rs.		14,32,396	47,700	14,80,096	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month			705 12
20. Number of passengers No.		3,123	116	3,239				
21. Rafts, bamboos c. ft.		1,552	.....	1,552				
22. Do., bullahs "		2,030	2,400	4,430	2. Tollage per month			12,280 1
23. Estimated value of rafts Rs.		16,674	1,200	17,874				
24. Tollage on boats		11,249-7-6	976-13-6	12,226-5-0	3. Total			12,785 13
25. Compounded tollage on boats Rs.		.....	.....	.....	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month			12,306 6
26. Tollage on rafts		42-8-0	11-4-0	53-12-0				
27. Total tollage on boats per ton- mile		.....	.....	0-0-3-39				
28. Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet		.....	.....	0-14-4	5. Balance due at the end of the month			479 7

ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN ITEM 8 (MISCELLANEOUS).

TOLLY'S NULLAH.

Number of boats or rafts	Description	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE				PRIVATE		REMARKS
		Quantity—Tons			Value Rupees	Quantity	Value.	
		Up	Down	Total		Tons	Rupees	
16	(a) Jute ..	91	....	91	8,890	91	8,890	
102	(b) Jaggery ..	595	.....	595	66,600	595	66,600	
.....	(c) Sugar ...	.....	.. ..	...	.. .	.	.....
9	(d) Tobacco ...	61	3	64	12,425	64	12,425	
159	(e) Fish ...	15	1	16	4,653	16	4,653	
1	(f) Hides ...	6	. ...	6	1,400	6	1,400	
12	(g) Poultry ...	3	... .	3	1,222	3	1,222	
452	(h) Hay and straw .	1,297	.....	1,297	27,240	1,297	27,240	
47	(i) Oils ...	354	25	379	53,125	379	53,125	
104	(k) Earthenware .	129	19	148	2,070	148	2,070	
384	(m) Other miscella- neous	3,424	53	3,477	5,12,867	3,477	5,12,867	
1,285	Total Miscellaneous ..	5,975	101	6,076	6,96,492	6,076	6,90,492	

**ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1887, AS COMPARED WITH THE
CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.**

	TRAFFIC, 1887-88.		TRAFFIC, 1886-87.	
	During the month	To end of the month.	During the month	To end of the month.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals . .	42,440 15 0	2,15,245 2 3	32,816 8 6	1,82,090 3 3
Tolly's Nullah ...	12,280 1 0	76,616 11 3	8,633 7 6	56,868 10 3
Total ...	54,721 0 0	2,91,861 13 6	41,450 0 0	2,38,958 13 6

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1888. }

A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st January 1888,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 21ST JANUARY 1888.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 22ND JANUARY 1887.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	1,851	4,43,486	7,952	1,543	2,91,570	5,579
Jute ...	137	95,275	1,666	123	81,950	1,373
Firewood ...	112	60,035	1,178	120	82,900	1,165
Other articles ...	839	1,75,962	2,820	841	2,15,960	3,805
Total ...	2,969	7,94,758	13,616	2,630	6,72,380	11,982

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1888, on 1,513½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coach receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	284,639	Rs 11,111 11	20,52,155 10	Rs 17,111 7 0	29,804 11 0	30,111 11 0	81,470½	107,771½	171,242½
Or per mile of railway	188	7 11 11	13,548 10	11 7 12 0	19 2 11	19 2 11	53 212½	69 880	121,092½
For previous 1 week of half-year	280,279	11,047 11 0	20,15,548 10	17,111 7 12 0	29,804 11 0	30,111 11 0	81,470½	107,771½	171,242½
Total 2 weeks	564,918	22,158 22 0	40,67,703 20	34,222 14 0	59,608 22 0	60,222 22 0	162,941	215,543	378,484
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	210,791	8,459 10 0	13,10,109 10	10,611 0 0	17,009 11 0	17,009 11 0	60,812	110,577	171,389
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	139	5 11 11	8,548 10	7 11 12 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	49 212½	59 880	99 112½
Total to corresponding date of previous year	448,524	16,071 11 0	37,111 11 0	31,111 11 0	46,009 11 0	46,009 11 0	120,001	154,543	274,544

* The increase in Coaching traffic is principally due to the Bombay-Mumbai Allahabad.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 14TH JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 14TH JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1888	Total decrease in 1888
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Rs	Rs
1,513	Rs 11,111	7 11 11	1,513½	11,111 11	7 11 11	1,515	30,51,851	19 2 11	1,517½	30,51,851	19 2 11	Rs	Rs

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1888, on 37 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coach receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	13,780	Rs 7,141 1 0	9,619 10	Rs 2,611 15 0	21 5 0	9,110 8 0	1,711	621	2,332
Or per mile of railway	372	191 7 2	262 10	70 9 3	0 6 0	244 6 11	46 212½	16 212½	62 425
For previous 1 week of half-year	12,457	6,601 6 0	10,415 30	1,647 1 0	10 14 0	8,519 6 0	1,752	642	2,394
Total 2 weeks	26,237	13,742 7 0	19,934 40	4,264 16 0	31 19 0	17,629 14 0	3,463	1,263	4,726
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,797	5,251 7 7	4,174 30	2,105 16 0	17 9 0	7,454 16 7	1,716	656	2,372
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	292	142 11 1	112 10	56 11 7	0 10 0	197 6 11	46 212½	16 212½	62 425
Total to corresponding date of previous year	25,008	11,011 11 11	16,558 10	5,078 1 0	38 0 3	17,607 6 2	3,427	1,061	4,488

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 14TH JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 14TH JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1888	Total decrease in 1888
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Rs	Rs
37	Rs 7,141	191 7 2	37½	7,141 11	191 7 2	37½	1,20,206	179	37½	3,00,400	160	Rs	Rs

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1888, on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,634	Rs. A. P. 743 12 0	Mds. 22,380 30	Rs. A. P. 575 14 0	Rs. A. P. 30 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1,350 2 0	346 1/2	248	594 1/2
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	61 15 8	.....	47 15 10	2 14 0	112 13 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	2,644	435 10 0	27,540 20	401 7 0	7 0 0	843 1 0	315 1/2	149	464 1/2
Total for 2 weeks ...	6,678	1,179 0 0	49,920 10	977 5 0	17 8 0	2,194 3 0	661	397	1,058
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,050 1/2	363 2 10	18,369 20	432 4 0	8 12 9	804 3 7	301	113	414
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	30 4 3	.....	36 0 4	0 11 9	67 0 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,628 1/2	843 13 2	43,006 20	1,043 15 0	14 6 3	1,901 1 5	719	314	1,033

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 15TH JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 15TH JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
12	Rs. 804	Rs. 67	12	Rs. 1,330	Rs. 111	12	Rs. 37,042	Rs. 75	12	Rs. 37,685	Rs. 76	643	.....

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1888, on 74 1/2 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,416	Rs. A. P. 5,544 8 0	Mds. 82,794 0	Rs. A. P. 5,372 14 0	Rs. A. P. 125 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,699 10 0	66 1/2	1,734	2,400 1/2
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	47 5 3	.....	71 15 0	1 0 10	120 13 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	4,468	3,379 2 0	87,734 10	6,350 7 0	98 30 0	8,828 3 0	65 1/2	1,950 1/2	2,000 1/2
Total for 2 weeks ...	8,884	8,923 0 0	1,70,528 10	11,723 5 0	223 3 0	15,947 13 0	1,323	3,684 1/2	5,011 1/2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,047 1/2	3,976 8 7	1,15,848 0	9,100 6 0	89 10 9	10,085 10 4	161	1,230	1,421
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	61 13 3	.....	81 8 11	1 3 2	134 9 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	10,875	8,178 11 5	2,36,421 0	12,578 2 0	204 14 0	20,492 11 5	1,512	2,700	4,212

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 15TH JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 15TH JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
74 1/2	Rs. 10,067	Rs. 135	74 1/2	Rs. 9,040	Rs. 121	74 1/2	Rs. 3,06,757	Rs. 100	74 1/2	Rs. 3,52,971	Rs. 116	46,214	.....

TARKISSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1888, on 2½ miles open

	PASSENGER TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN				
	No. of passengers	Lbs. of goods	Weight of goods	Receipts			Passenger	Merchandise	Total		
Total for the week	1,98	4,000	1,000	100 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 8 0	900	60	960		
Or per mile of railway for previous week of half year	171	3,500	700	83 3 0	4 10 0	3 11 5 0	810	50	860		
Total for 2 weeks	3,76	7,500	1,700	183 3 0	9 0 0	7 23 3 0	1,710	110	1,820		
COMPARISON											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12	4,100	1,100	100 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 5 0	900	60	960		
Per mile of railway for the week of previous year	100	3,700	700	83 3 0	4 10 0	3 11 5 0	810	50	860		
Total for corresponding date of previous year	2,24	8,200	2,200	200 0 0	10 0 0	8 23 0 0	1,800	120	1,920		

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkissur Branch Railway, prepared for the year with Public Works Department, for the year ending 31st July 1888.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15th JANUARY 1888		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15th JANUARY 1887		TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1887		TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1888		Total increase or decrease in 1888	Total decrease or increase in 1888
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Mean mileage worked	Receipts		
221	Rs. 418	188	Rs. 350	1,000	Rs. 1,000	1,000	Rs. 1,000	17 100	

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N. B. Dacca K. and D. and Assam Bihar Sections)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th January 1888, on 140 miles open

	PASSENGER TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.				
	No. of passengers	Lbs. of goods	Weight of goods	Receipts			Passenger	Merchandise	Total		
Total traffic for the week	111	5,000,000	1,000,000	100,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	21,000	21,000	42,000		
Or per mile of railway	111	500,000	100,000	10,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	100 0 0	2,100	2,100	4,200		
For previous week of half year											
Total for 1 week	111	5,000,000	1,000,000	100,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	21,000	21,000	42,000		
COMPARISON											
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year	121	5,500,000	1,100,000	110,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	1,100 0 0	22,100	22,100	44,200		
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	111	500,000	100,000	10,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	100 0 0	2,100	2,100	4,200		
Total for corresponding date of previous year	111	5,000,000	1,000,000	100,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	21,000	21,000	42,000		

* Includes (S. B. and D. and Assam Bihar Sections)

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

RECEIPTS FOR 8 DAYS OF JANUARY 1887		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7th JANUARY 1888		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1887 TO 8th JANUARY 1888		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1887 TO 7th JANUARY 1888		Total increase or decrease in 1887-88	Total decrease or increase in 1887-88
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Mean mileage worked	Receipts		
221	Rs. 1,100	211	Rs. 1,000	1,000	Rs. 1,000	1,000	Rs. 1,000	10,17,373	

* Added to 10 weeks ending 31st November 1887.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th January 1888 on 175 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANT AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Locomotive	Mechanical	Total.
		Rs. & P.	Tons & C.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.			
Total traffic for the week for mile of railway for previous week of half-year	21,001	7,130 0 0	9,150 0	3,610 0 0	78 0 0	11,540 0 0	1,001	1,700	5,210
Total for 1 week	21,001	7,130 0 0	9,150 0	3,610 0 0	78 0 0	11,540 0 0	1,001	1,700	5,210
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	2,001	8,015 0 0	11,710 0	1,350 0 0	45 0 0	10,075 0 0	4,275	1,667	5,942
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	170	800 0 0	180 0	120 0 0	4 0 0	810 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,001	8,815 0 0	12,710 0	1,880 0 0	49 0 0	11,005 0 0	1,135	1,667	5,808

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST 8 DAYS OF JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 31ST JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1887-88	Total decrease in 1887-88
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Rs.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
126	10,000	80	125	11,000	90	125	4,10,000	1.5	5,11,800	100	67,800		

* Audited up to week ending 6th November 1887.

DUCCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th January 1888 on 91 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANT AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Locomotive	Mechanical	Total.
		Rs. & P.	Tons & C.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.			
Total traffic for the week for mile of railway for previous week of half-year	14,517	5,110 0 0	24,000 0	2,520 0 0	51 0 0	8,170 0 0	2,102	802	2,904
Total for 1 week	14,517	5,110 0 0	24,000 0	2,520 0 0	51 0 0	8,170 0 0	2,102	802	2,904
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year	14,000	5,075 0 0	12,000 0	1,150 0 0	51 0 0	6,210 0 0	2,111	795	2,906
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	50	510 0 0	100 0	170 0 0	1 0 0	720 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,000	5,075 0 0	12,000 0	1,150 0 0	51 0 0	6,210 0 0	2,111	795	2,906

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway

RECEIPTS FOR 8 DAYS OF JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 31ST JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1887-88	Total decrease in 1887-88
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Rs.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
80	5,000	60	80	5,127	60	80	2,31,000	50	80	2,40,000	70	2,400	

* Audited up to week ending 6th November 1887.

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

(PUERNAH SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th January 1888, on 39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,785	Rs. A. P. 895 0 0	Mrs. S. 15,078 0	Rs. A. P. 1,388 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,283 0 0	540	546	1,086
Or per mile of railway ...	71	25 0 0	380 0	36 0 0		59 0 0			
For previous week of half-year ...									
Total for 1 week ...	2,785	895 0 0	15,078 0	1,388 0 0	10 0 0	2,283 0 0	540	546	1,086
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...									
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...									
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...									

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Assam-Bihar State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST 8 DAYS OF JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 8 DAYS OF JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			30	2,288	50				30	80,781*	60	80,781	

* Audited up to 5th November 1887.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 14th January 1888, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,743	Rs. A. P. 873 0 0	Mrs. S. 15,207 0	Rs. A. P. 870 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,852 0 0	500	254	753
Or per mile of railway ...	101	35 11 0	551 0	31 15 0	0 5 0	67 15 0			
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	2,619	861 0 0	22,127 0	1,104 0 0	16 0 0	2,373 0 0	500	254	753
Total for 2 weeks ...	5,362	1,734 0 0	37,334 0	2,974 0 0	26 0 0	4,923 0 0	1,000	508	1,508
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,534	875 5 0	19,472 20	905 1 0	12 8 0	1,792 14 0	500	278½	778½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	88	32 0 0	715 0	35 4 0	0 7 0	66 15 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	5,179½	1,704 0 0	48,401 20	1,928 12 0	30 10 0	3,759 12 0	1,000	746½	1,746½

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalkati State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 15TH JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 14TH JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
27½	1,703	66	27½	1,802	66	27½	66,871	60	27½	73,101	66	1,802	

TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 11th January 1888 (250 miles open)

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANTILE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	TRAIN EXPENDITURE		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts		Locomotive	Maintenance	Total
Total traffic for the week on 250 miles open	40,491	Rs 14,730 0 0	2,16,770 0	Rs 25,400 0 0	4,471 0 0	40,000 0 0	8,300	14,414
Or per mile of railway	162	58 4 0	851 0	101 0 0	17 0 0	160 0 0	33	58
For previous 1 week of 1887	44,873	Rs 12,034 0 0	1,91,125 0	Rs 25,000 0 0	4,012 0 0	44,000 0 0	7,817	12,834
Total for 3 weeks	75,264	Rs 26,764 0 0	4,07,895 0	Rs 50,400 0 0	8,483 0 0	76,000 0 0	16,117	27,248
COMPARISON								
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 246 miles open	33,403	Rs 12,901 10 0	1,00,549 20	Rs 15,701 11 0	3,870 14 8	32,800 0 0	5,138	10,939
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	136	52 8 0	408 0	63 0 0	15 2 0	133 0 0	25	52
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,503	Rs 8,436 1 5	9,37,700 0	Rs 12,400 11 0	7,357 15 7	20,000 0 0	12,200	9,174

* Steam-boat earnings included in calculating Total earnings per mile of Railway

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhut State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 15TH JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 11TH JANUARY 1888			Total receipts in 1887 Rs.	Total decrease in 1887 Rs.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
246	32,785	133	250	40,829	163	246	12,35,160	12	250	13,48,420	15	1,33,122	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED

Rs.

Approximate earnings for week ending 7th January 1888

4,132

Corresponding week last year

1,979

Increase

2,153

Receipts from 1st to 7th January 1888

4,132

From 1st to 8th January 1887

1,979

Increase

2,153

Miles open, week ending 7th January 1888

Miles.

51

Corresponding week last year

51

Receipts per mile open, week ending 7th January 1888

Rs. & P.

81 0 1

Corresponding week last year

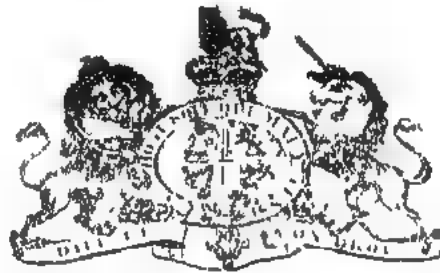
75 0 1

Increase

5 0 0

Chief Office, D.H. Ry., DARJEELING, the 20th January 1888.

(Illegible) Acting Secretary D.H. Ry.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum, or delivery in Calcutta, or India Rupees if sent by Post.

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TEXT-BOOKS FOR VERNAICULAR MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION

Calcutta, the 27th January 1888

RESOLUTION

RE-READ—

Resolution, dated the 13th December 1880, on the subject of the selection of Vernacular Text-books in Medicine and Surgery.

Read—

A letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 299 dated the 10th January 1888, and enclosures. The Director forwards the report of the Vernacular Medical Text-book Committee on the Bengali translation of Roberts' *Hand-book of Medicine* by Baboo Gunga Prosad Mookerjee, B.L. and M.B.

In paragraph 3, clause 3, of the Government Resolution, dated the 13th December 1880, on the subject of the selection of vernacular text books for Medical Schools in Bengal, it was stated as follows:—

“Under *Practice of Medicine* the treatise by Baboo Gunga Prosad Mookerjee, B.L. and M.B., in *Bengali*, may be adopted. If Roberts' *Hand-book of Medicine* is translated by any one, it will be open to Government to substitute it hereafter. But no reward need be offered for any such translation.”

Baboo Gunga Prosad Mookerjee, B.L. and M.B., has translated into Bengali Roberts' *Practice of Medicine*, and the translation has been approved by the Medical Text-book Committee. The Lieutenant-Governor is, therefore, now pleased to declare that the translation is approved by Government as the Text-book on Medicine to be used in Medical Schools in which Bengali is the medium of instruction.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR VERNACULAR MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1888.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 356, dated 16th January 1888, and its enclosures, regarding text-books for vernacular medical schools.

The Director of Public Instruction has recommended that Baboo Nilratan Adhikari's book on Human Physiology in Bengali, which has been approved by the Vernacular Medical Text book Committee, should be adopted as a text-book in Physiology in those medical schools in which the medium of instruction is Bengali. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the Director's recommendation.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

MODIFIED FORM OF RENT RECEIPT TO BE USED IN CERTAIN AREAS IN PERGUNNAH BARBAKPORE IN THE RAJSHAHYE DISTRICT

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

Calcutta, the 30th January 1888

RESOLUTION

READ—

Letter No 661Ret., dated 7th October 1887, from Commissioner, Rajshahye Division, forwarding for orders a petition from the Raja of Doobulhatty praying for sanction to a modified form of rent receipt

Read also the following correspondence on the subject of making a survey and record of rights in the estates of the Rajah situated in the Rajshahye district:—

- (1). Letter No. 104Ret., dated 27th April 1886, from Commissioner of Rajshahye, and enclosure.
- (2). Government order No. 909T—R, dated 17th May 1886, to the Commissioner.
- (3). Letter No. 556Ret., dated 2nd September 1886, from Commissioner of Rajshahye.
- (4). Government order No 1372T—R, dated 14th October 1886, to the Commissioner.
- (5). Government order No. 725—28ILR, dated 7th March 1887, to the Board of Revenue.
- (6). Government order No. 1226—469LR, dated 19th April 1887, to the Board of Revenue.
- (7). Board's No 331A, dated 4th May 1887.
- (8). Government order No. 1702—655LR, dated 28th May 1887, to the Board of Revenue
- (9). Board's No. 457, dated 1st July 1887.
- (10). " " 499A, dated 21st July 1887.
- (11). Government order Nos. 2647-48—942-43LR, dated 29th August 1887, to the Board of Revenue.

In consequence of disputes between Raja Harunath Roy of Doobulhatty in the Rajshahye district and his ryots in the Barbakpore pergunnah regarding rates of rent and areas of holdings, both parties made application to the Collector of Rajshahye that a survey should be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of the lands comprised within the estates named in the margin. It was further proposed by the parties and recommended by the Commissioner that, pending such survey and settlement, the ryots should make lump payments of rents without insisting on specification of details in the receipts granted, and that a form of receipt should be used, to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 56, clause 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The survey having now been commenced,

No 162, Kishmat, pergunnah Barbakpore.
 „ 165, Gangarampore, pergunnah Barbakpore.
 „ 167, Doorgapore Taraf, do do.
 „ 169, Midnapore Taraf, do do.
 „ 1829, Chak Kalidas and Baghunathpore, pergunnah Barbakpore.

the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the use on the estates specified above of a rent receipt in the following form :—

রসীদ রূপের বাব খাজানাদি	রসীদ রূপের বাব খাজানাদি
পূর্ণগণ	পূর্ণগণ
মোজা	মোজা
জমিদার	জমিদার
এজার নাম	এজার নাম
পিতার নাম	পিতার নাম
খাজানা	খাজানা
সেস	সেস
একুশ	একুশ
ম:	
আদায়কারীর স্বাক্ষর	আদায়কারীর স্বাক্ষর
টাকা দিবার তারিখ	টাকা দিবার তারিখ
মন্তব্য।—এই খাজানা ১২৯১ সালের পৌষ কিস্তির পর জমিদার হিসাব অনুসারে মুজরা পড়বে তৎপূর্ব জমিদার মুজরা পড়বে না।	মন্তব্য।—এই খাজানা ১২৯১ সালের পৌষ কিস্তির পর জমিদার হিসাব অনুসারে মুজরা পড়বে তৎপূর্ব জমিদার মুজরা পড়বে না।

FORM OF RENT RECEIPT.

Receipt for money on account of rent, &c	Receipt for money on account of rent, &c
Pergunnah	Pergunnah
Mouzah	Mouzah
Landlord	Landlord
Tenant's name	Tenant's name
Father's name	Father's name
Rent	Rent
Cess	Cess
Total	Total
In words.	In words
Signature of the receiver of rent	Signature of the receiver of rent
Date of payment	Date of payment
REMARKS.—This (payment of rent) should be debited against demands subsequent to the Pous list of 1291.	REMARKS.—This (payment of rent) should be debited against demands subsequent to the Pous list of 1291.

The sanction now accorded will be withdrawn on the completion of the survey and record of rights.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information and communication to the Raja of Doobulhatty.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE
PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.**

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1888.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the year 1886-87.

During the year under review, the consolidated debt owing to Government was reduced by Rs. 1,13,346, and a sum of Rs. 96,300 was invested on account of the sinking fund for the debenture loans raised in 1881, 1883 and 1886. On the other hand, the Commissioners received from Government, in addition to advances already received by them amounting to Rs. 23,75,000, further advances to the extent of Rs. 31,00,000, to enable them to proceed with the construction of the Kidderpore Docks. The total debt of the Port Trust on the 31st March 1887 was as follows:—

	Rs.
Consolidated repayable debt due to Government	46,43,335
Port Book debt not repayable	17,65,000
Due on $4\frac{1}{2}$ debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
Due on $4\frac{1}{2}$ ditto of 1883	20,00,000
Due on $5\frac{1}{2}$ ditto of 1886	30,00,000
Recoverable advances received from Government for Dock works to end of 1886-87	54,75,000
Total	1,78,83,335

Against the above debt, the Commissioners estimate the assets of the Trust, consisting of reserve funds, property in jetties, wharves, and other productive works, and block at the close of the year, at Rs. 2,59,29,803.

2. The income during the year under Revenue Account, exclusive of the opening balance of the year, Rs. 3,94,621, amounted to Rs. 23,98,183, against Rs. 21,66,136, the income of the previous year. The total expenditure, including payments on account of sinking funds and contributions from other ports to Part VII, "Port approaches," was Rs. 27,80,763. The account therefore closed with a net credit balance of Rs. 3,87,041 on the 31st March 1887. Under Capital Account the receipts, including the credit balance of Rs. 1,26,502 at the close of the year 1885-86, amounted to Rs. 40,35,203, and expenditure to Rs. 32,99,924. The expenditure was chiefly on account of the new Dock works.

3. During the year the tea warehouse at Armenian Ghât was completed at a further cost of Rs. 4,54,045. The sum of Rs. 1,78,920 was spent on alterations made in the petroleum wharf, and Rs. 41,351 on the Howrah foreshore.

Money having been advanced by Government, work on the Kidderpore Docks steadily proceeded. The sum of Rs. 20,41,718 expended on these works formed the largest item in the total of Rs. 27,68,426 spent on new works.

Both the income and the expenditure under Part I, "Jetties," increased, with the result that the net revenue was Rs. 4,763 less than that of the previous year. The income from exports slightly increased, and a sum of nearly Rs. 50,000 was realized on account of the petroleum wharf. On the other hand, there was a decrease from "imports" due partly to the space available for trading ships being taken up by transports for Burmah, and partly to a reduction in the rents charged for the upper floors of the new warehouses. The earnings from the floating crane also decreased. The increase in expenditure was due to interest charges on capital expenditure, which much more than covered a saving of about Rs. 10,000 in working expenses.

5. The total amount of the receipts from the Inland Vessels' Wharves was Rs. 4,41,103 against Rs. 3,93,587, the receipts of the previous year, but an increase of Rs. 45,159 in the charge for interest had to be paid out of this increased income, nearly thirteen lakhs out of the loan raised in the year

1885-86 having been spent on these wharves. The net revenue was thus Rs. 1,55,098 against Rs. 1,47,146 in 1885-86. It should be noted, however, that out of this net revenue Rs. 67,171 was paid on account of Sinking Fund on loans.

The receipts and expenditure on account of the Strand Bank Lands amounted to Rs. 1,71,450 and Rs. 1,05,778 respectively, against Rs. 1,73,342 and Rs. 1,06,371, the receipts and charges of the previous year. The collections from the Strand Bank Lands belonging to the Trust amounted to Rs. 65,672 as against Rs. 60,971 in the previous year.

There was a large increase in the gains of the Harbour-Masters' Department from the hire of moorings. This was chiefly nominal, and was due to the fact that an unusually large number of vessels which had entered the port during the previous year had their accounts adjusted during the year under review. There was also a saving of about fifteen thousand rupees in expenditure, so that the net revenue this year amounted to Rs. 94,806 as against Rs. 3,045 in the year preceding.

The income of the Harbour-Masters' Department amounted to Rs. 5,97,237 against Rs. 5,21,061, the income of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 76,176, nearly all of which was due to larger collections on account of mooring hire. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 5,02,351, or Rs. 15,665 less than the expenditure of the previous year, the principal saving being under Dredging Account. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 94,886.

7. Only eight vessels met with accidents while in charge of Assistant Harbour-Masters during the year, none of which were serious, and it is satisfactory to observe that in no case was the Assistant Harbour-Master to blame.

8. The usual examination of the moorings was made during the year, and those found defective were replaced by new materials. Three new moorings were laid, viz. two fixed moorings at Budge-Budge, and one swinging mooring in the stream below Fort Point. The total number of moorings in the Port at the close of the year was 231, of which 180 were fixed and 51 swinging. The dredger was employed for 139 days during the year at a cost of Rs. 22,122, the rate per 1,000 cubic feet dredged being Rs. 18-3.

9. The number of vessels surveyed during the year under Acts V of 1862, and VI and VII of 1884, for hull and engine certificates, was 265. The number of visits paid to them was 698. The number of passenger and emigrant vessels surveyed under Acts VIII of 1876 and XXI of 1883 was 73. Thirteen boilers and condensing apparatus for emigrant vessels were surveyed under Act XXI of 1883. Thirteen vessels were measured for tonnage, and one for registration under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and two vessels were measured for tonnage under the rules for measurement of inland steamers and flats. Besides these there were during the year surveys of 10 vessels belonging to the Port Commissioners and 17 miscellaneous surveys. Only one ship was found to be unseaworthy.

10. The following table compares the number of passenger and cargo boats surveyed and licensed, and the number of manjees licensed during the year with those of the previous year:—

	1886-87	1885-86
Passenger boats	1,661	1,808
Cargo	5,861	5,913
Manjees licensed	8,986	9,009

11. The Port Commissioners' Railway continues to show satisfactory results. During the year under review the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,70,151, being Rs. 9,708 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. A considerable portion of the increase was due to the opening of the Jubilee Bridge at Naihatty, which brought additional traffic to the line. The expenditure, which was higher than that of any previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,24,649. The net revenue was Rs. 43,502. At the close of the year a new agreement was entered into between the Commissioners and the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the working, for a further period of three years, of the through traffic on the Commissioners' riverside line.

12. The income under "Port Approaches," which is made up chiefly of contributions from other parts of the Commissioner's accounts, amounted to Rs. 4,74,387 against Rs. 4,27,943, the income of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,65,281 against Rs. 4,94,133. Among the items of expenditure, Rs. 50,000 is shown as having been provided on account of depreciation. This amount has since been appropriated to make a first payment of £3,000 for a new light-ship which has been ordered out from England to form a reserve in case of emergency. The sum of Rs. 80,000, which had previously been set apart to provide for depreciation, will be similarly appropriated. The importance and necessity of making proper provision for depreciation have, however, been already referred to in connection with the budget estimates for the current year.

13. The channels leading to the port were kept clear, and the light-houses and light ships preserved in good condition throughout the year. As in the previous year, the only obstruction to navigation of any consequence was caused by the Nynan Tracts. A complete survey of the river from Jiggerkolly to Saugor, and thence to the Bell buoy, was carried out during the year, and this kept the surveying vessels all fully occupied. It was reported to Government at the end of the year that there were no stores at one of the Refuge houses, but this case must have been exceptional, as the present report shows that since the close of the year the houses were visited, and that the stores were found to be in good condition.

14. The thanks of Government are due to the Commissioners for their vigorous management of the affairs of the Trust.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ESTIMATED OUTTURN OF BHADOI CROP AND WINTER HARVEST
OF 1887-88.

No. 51 Agri., dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1888.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Director of the Department of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in your No. 408—9 Fam., dated 8th February last, on the estimated outturn of the *bhadoi* crops reaped in August, September and October, and of the winter rice crop, the harvesting of which is now being completed.

2. The figured estimates of area under cultivation and of outturn of crops have no claim to statistical accuracy. They represent merely the opinions of local officers, who supplemented the meagre statistical information as to areas under cultivation with each crop to be found in official compilations relating to the districts of the Lower Provinces, by such further information as they could gather from zemindars, European planters and managers of Government and Wards' estates. Considering the necessarily imperfect manner in which such estimates as these have to be framed in Bengal, they must be accepted with caution, as being in reality little better than guesses. They may, however, as representing the best local opinions regarding the areas to which they relate, be of some use to traders.

3. The last rainy season was generally one of deficient rainfall throughout Bengal, and mainly for this reason the outturn of *bhadoi* crops was as a rule seriously short of the normal.

4. The outturn of the rice crop is reported to be less than the normal in 32 out of the 44 districts of the Lower Provinces. In five districts the present year's crop is reported to be normal, and in seven, some of which suffered from floods last year, the outturn will be better than in the preceding year. On the whole it may be said that the outturn will be somewhat less than the normal, but the deficiency will probably not be more than 2 annas.

5. Serious failure of the winter rice is reported from limited areas in the sub-divisions named on the margin, but it is not anticipated that any special measures of Government relief will be required in them. I have myself recently visited the State of Angul, in parts of which an almost total failure of the rice crop was reported, and, after enquiry on the spot, am of opinion that an 8-anna rice crop was harvested in the worst villages, and an average crop in many. I do not therefore think that there is any necessity for starting special relief works in that area at present, and doubt whether any such necessity will arise later on.

6. This report was due on 1st December, but I regret that, as Collectors' reports, though called for by the 15th of November, had not all been received by the 1st of December, when it was necessary for me to leave for Orissa, it was found impossible to submit it on an earlier date. A copy of my circular letter calling for reports on the state and prospects of the crops is annexed.

Sudder sub-division of Poores.
Nowada (Gya)
Sudder sub-division of Nudda.
Ranaghat (Nudda)
Sudder sub-division of Bankoora.
Jehanabad (Hoochly)
Sudder sub-division of Gya
Khurewan (Singbhoon)

STATEMENT I.—Estimated culture of Bhadoi harvest reported in August, September and October.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Area under cultivation estimated to be under bhadoi crops.	Name of principal bhadoi crops.	Estimated culture of bhadoi crops expressed in annas.	REMARKS.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.			
Burdwan	Sudder	1,242	903	148	Aus rice	12 annas...	The crop was affected by deficiency of rain at sowing and harvesting time, and in places near the Damoodar river by floods also at the latter season. The crop was affected by deficiency of rain at ploughing and sowing time. Crop was affected by excess of rain at sowing time and want of rain before the harvesting time. Crop affected by want of rain before the harvesting time. The crop in the district generally was injuriously affected by want of rain at almost every stage, and in some places partly by floods from the river Damoodar.
	Ranoverange	671	314	8	Ditto	12 "	
	Culwa	352	274	32	Ditto	13 "	
	Culina	422	324	47	Ditto	15 "	
	District Total	2,687	1,815	235			
Bankoora	Sudder	1,021	670	80	Aus rice	12 annas...	Deficiency of rainfall shortly after the sowing and transplantation affected to some extent the culture.
	Bishempore	700	260	42	Ditto	15 "	
	District Total	2,321	930	122			
Boerbhoom	Sudder	1,108	664	66	Aus rice	12 annas...	Suffered from heavy rain during ploughing and sowing time. Suffered near rivers from inundation.
	Ramporehat	619	483	48		10 "	
	District Total	1,727	1,147	114			
Midnapore	Sudder	3,207	2,263	405	Aus rice, 18, mura, kadua.	15 annas...	Slightly affected partly by the deficiency of rainfall when the grain was ripening and partly by floods in some portions of the Sudder sub-division. There is very little cultivation of bhadoi crops in this sub-division, the lands not being suited for cultivation of such crops. In Contai, Egra, Polaspur, and Keldrao there was no cultivation of bhadoi crops. The crop is said to have been affected by floods. No bhadoi crop of any kind except aus grows in the sub-division except in thans Panchkura. The season was favourable to the aus.
	Contai	849	504	"	Aus rice and birakalai.	8 "	
	Ghatol	321	200	12	Aus rice	10 "	
	Thunook	628	403	"	Ditto	10 "	
	District Total	6,005	3,364	427			
Hooghly	Sudder	442	205	28	Aus rice	10 annas...	Four annas damage was caused by a deficiency of rain during ploughing and two annas loss from the same cause at time of sowing. The rainfall was sufficient during the ploughing time, but deficient at sowing time, and rather inadequate before the harvest. There was good and timely rain both for ploughing and sowing but the crop suffered to some extent owing to floods. (1) Loss of about two annas by deficiency of rainfall after sowing. (2) Loss of about two annas by floods.
	Surampore	343	24	"	Ditto	10 "	
	Jukanabad	418	212	47	Ditto	14 "	
	Howrah	175	131	5	Aus rice, jute	12 "	
	Okoberish	303	251	13	Ditto	16 "	
	District Total	1,681	1,140	133			
24-Pergunnas	Sudder, including Burrupore.	885	518	123	Aus rice	12 annas...	The crop was affected by deficient rainfall at the time of sowing.
	Diamond Harbour.	417	923	9	Ditto	10 "	
	Rasnet	393	243	61	Ditto	16 "	
	Basirhat	300	277	59	Ditto	12 "	
	Barrackpore	42	20	23	Ditto	14 "	
	Dum-Dum	24	16	1	Ditto	12 "	
	District Total	2,120	1,406	266			
Khowlna	Sudder	686	191	153	Aus rice	10 annas...	Somewhat deficient rain at ploughing time.
	Nakhibra	702	500	208			
	Basirhat	679	577	198			
	District Total	2,067*	1,164	459			

* Excluding the portion of Sunderbans (8,500 square miles in all) lying in this district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District	Sub-division	Total area of sub-division	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Area under cultivation estimated to be under bladed crops	Name of principal bladed crops	Time of sowing and harvesting	Remarks
Bardhaman	Sudder	701	424	204	Aus rice, jute, Chilla, & sugarcane	4th to 10th Dec. 1887	In Sudder district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Kushin	278	118	203	Jute, rice, jute, kharif, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Kushin district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Maharajpur	127	181	912	Aus rice, kharif, and rice	10th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Maharajpur district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Chandpur	447	218	180	Aus rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Chandpur district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Ranaghat	427	222	192	Jute, rice, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Ranaghat district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	District Total	2,781	1,161	1,100			
Jharkhand	Sudder	580	511	21	Aus rice, jute, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Sudder district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Bhadrak	110	81	10	Aus rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Bhadrak district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Sunderbans	187	111	8	Jute, rice, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Sunderbans district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Muggera	122	11	1	Aus rice, jute, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Muggera district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Baranagar	422	11	1	Aus rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Baranagar district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	District Total	1,322	726	41			
West Bengal	Sudder	707	118	13	Aus rice	10th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Sudder district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Chittagong	110	114	110	Jute, rice, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Chittagong district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Khulna	112	110	24	Jute, rice, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Khulna district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	District Total	111	112	147			
Dumraon	Sudder	551	110	214	Aus rice, jute, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Sudder district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Chittagong	547	110	110	Jute, rice, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Chittagong district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	District Total	1,118	110	324			
Bihar	Sudder	814	110	201	Aus rice, jute, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Sudder district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Chittagong	617	110	110	Jute, rice, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Chittagong district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Nowgong	613	110	44	Aus rice, jute, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Nowgong district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	District Total	2,044	110	255			
Bengal	Bengal	5,480	2,788	607	Aus rice, jute, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	All the bladed crops suffered somewhat from the rain-fall.
	Bengal	1,448	1,611	298	Aus rice, jute, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Bengal district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
Patna	Sudder	917	717	280	Aus rice, jute, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Sudder district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	Seraungpur	800	617	200	Aus rice, jute, and rice	11th to 12th Dec. 1887	In Seraungpur district, the crops were not much affected by the rain-fall, but in the north-western part of the district, the crops were somewhat affected by the rain-fall.
	District Total	1,717	1,334	480			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DISTRICT	Sub-division.	Total area of Sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Area under cultivation estimated to be under blight	Name of principal blight crops	Estimated outturn of blight crops expressed in annas	REMARKS
Shahabad	Arrah	Sq. Miles 918	Sq. Miles 777	Sq. Miles 77	Ans rice (Anso) (small) Kodo Marua Kuma Chura	4 annas	The crop was affected by excessive rainfall at the time of sowing and partly destroyed at the time of harvest by floods.
	Buxar	650	543	21	Ans rice, Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Chura	8 "	The crop was affected by want of rain at sowing time and in some parts by flood and in some parts by insects afterwards.
	Bhabua	1,037	75	9	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Chura	3 "	Marua crops were affected partly by the want of rain at sowing and partly by excessive rainfall in August 1867.
	Sasaram	1,403	110	13	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Chura	4 "	The crops suffered partly for want of rain in June and partly in consequence of rainfall and inundation in August.
	District Total	4,111	2,887	201			* A portion of the Kumaon Plateau wild and mostly unutilized is excluded.
Darbhanga	Budder	1,222	1,163	315	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Marua, Chura	12 annas	The excessive rain during Bhadra and Asvini, which is the time of harvesting marua, injured that crop in some of the low lands. The marua crop, however, suffered more.
	Gypur	704	465	278	Ans rice, Marua, Kuma, Chura	12 "	Of the 100,000 acres in the district about 87,500 are in marua and about 12,500 are in Ans rice. The rest is occupied by sugar.
	Madhubani	1,510	968	201	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Chura	10 "	
	District Total	4,436	2,596	814			
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	1,218	971	421	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Marua, Chura	12 annas	Marua suffered from excess of rainfall at the sowing season.
	Madhubani	771	616	199	Ans rice, Marua, Kuma, Chura	10 annas	The crop was affected by excess of rainfall at the ploughing and sowing season, as also by deficiency of rain in the harvesting season (August and September 1867).
	Siwan	1,016	770	241	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Chura	12 annas	Marua suffered slightly from untimely rain, a little more rain was wanted for marua crop.
	District Total	3,005	2,357	861			
Munro	Madhubani	998	848	212	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Marua, Chura	12 annas	The outturn of blight crops was not full owing to excessive rainfall at the time of sowing, and subsequently on account of floods, south-east wind also damaged marua in some extent. Owing to want of rain in the end of June and beginning of July, and heavy rainfall subsequently, the marua crops were small.
	Siwan	853	728	242	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Marua, Chura	12 "	
	Gopalganj	771	603	415	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Marua, Chura	10 "	
	District Total	2,622	2,179	869			
Chungarun	Madhubani	1,070	1,306	400	Marua, Kuma, Kodo, Marua, Chura	8 annas	Abnormal rainfall during the month of August, when the crop was above ground.
	Siwan	1,704	1,277	5,100	Ans rice, Marua, Kuma, Kodo	12 "	Deficient rainfall just as the corn was forming.
	District Total	2,774	2,583	9,100			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District	Sub-division	Total area of sub-division	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Area under cultivation estimated to be under blight or crop	Name of principal blighted crops	Estimated extent of blight or crop	Remarks
Morbi	Sudder	1,459	1,091	615	Maka Juna Koon Chola Janera	10 annas	The main crop which is the principal blighted crop was affected by heavy rain at the time of sowing, and by heavy floods later on, so that the crop was lost.
	Begaserai	761	570	545	Maka Mara Koda Koon Nana	10 "	
	Jama	1,513	1,053	203	Maka Chola Janera. Koda Mara Chima	14 "	
	District Total	3,733	2,714	1,363			
Rajaputana	Sudder	944	845	163	Maka Chima Aur rice	5 annas 6 "	I saw the effects of rainfall just after sowing and during harvest and that it came between those two times. The power of the flood did not damage the crops.
	Banka	1,146	849	207	Maka Aur rice Mara Mara Aur rice Maka	10 " 12 " 12 " 10 " 12 "	In much rainfall at sowing time and too little later on.
	Makhpura	871	500	109	Mara Aur rice Maka	10 " 10 " 8 "	Loss due to too much rain at the sowing time and to little dry weather later on. In some cases rain in harvest time.
	Bhopal	1,270	946	200	Mara Aur rice Maka	10 " 10 " 8 "	I received much water with weeding, and rain was short when crops were coming up.
	District Total	4,631	3,140	680			
Punjab	Sudder	2,573	1,950	480	Aur rice Maka Moong	12 annas 14 " 8 "	I saw effects of rainfall shortly after germination and during harvest and loss of crops due to rain. Some crops were lost by the overflow of rivers in July. If there had been no crop suffered from rain.
	Arraroah	1,447	730	202	1. Aurtin 2. Jute 3. Mara 4. Maka	10 " 6 " 10 " 18 "	1. Jute was ruined to an extent by rain. Some small quantities of water in May and June were the only ones which by rain were killed. The other crops were not damaged. The water of the river was about 1 foot deep in the fields. The crops were not damaged. The water of the river was about 1 foot deep in the fields. The crops were not damaged.
	Kimnaganga	1,160	1,005	120	Aur rice Janera	10 "	(a) There was no proper rainfall during ploughing. (b) It was not proper rainfall during sowing time. There was no short rain fall during the flowering time and much damage was done to the crop. (c) There was no short rain fall during harvesting time. (d) There was no short rain fall and end of season (the first part of July 1907) and hence the blight was not cured. Excessive rain at the time have damaged the crop.
	District Total	4,980	3,685	802			
Maidan	Whole district	1,904	1,241	275			
South Punjab	Dunka	1,620	713	178	Mara Janera. Moong (pulse) Mara	10 annas 12 "	
	Deoghur	850	605	219	Janera Moong (pulse). Mara	10 "	
	Codda	808	519	180	Janera Moong (pulse). Mara	10 "	
	Rajmehla	740	555	104	Janera Moong (pulse). Mara	10 "	Affected by drought in harvest.
	Jamiana	696	578	41	Mara Janera Moong (pulse).	10 "	
	Pakour	663	506	126	Mara Janera Moong (pulse).	12 "	
	District Total	6,461	4,881	748			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District	Sub-division	Total area of sub-division	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Area under cultivation estimated to be under flood	Name of principal bladder crops	Estimated amount of bladder crops expressed in annas	Remarks
Darjeeling	The Terai	sq miles	sq miles	sq miles	Aus and jute	7 annas	(1) account of excessive rainfall both at sowing and sowing time the crops suffered a great deal from a bad outbreak
	Chalimpur	40	88	10	Aus and jute	14 annas	
	Darjeeling	90	211	11	Aus and jute	14 annas	(1) Bladder crops were affected by excessive rainfall
	District Total	130	300	21			
Jalpaiguri	Ryantpur perganah	40	100	2	Aus and jute	11 annas	(1) On account of excessive rainfall cultivators were not able to sow their crops in time hence a bad outbreak
	Boda perganah	1	10	1	Aus and jute	14 annas	
	Paterson perganah	50	100	4	Aus and jute	11 annas	
	Myasore perganah	1	10	1	Aus and jute	11 annas	
	Paterson perganah	1	10	1	Aus and jute	11 annas	
	District Total	100	230	10			
Dacca	Buddar	100	100	10	Aus and jute	12 annas	The crops were affected (1) by excessive rainfall during sowing (2) by water logging floods
	Mandukunge	400	100	10	Aus and jute	10 annas	
	Mandukunge	401	100	10	Aus and jute	10 annas	The Aus and jute crops were slightly affected by a heavy rainfall in sowing time (1) the best of the Aus crops in this sub-division were not so extensive as in the former years (2) the Aus crops in which grass is grown are not so extensively affected as in the former years (3) the Aus crops in which grass is grown are not so extensively affected as in the former years
	District Total	1,000	1,000	100			
Purandarpur	Buddar	100	100	10	Aus and jute	12 annas	(1) The crop was damaged to the extent of 10% by deficiency of rain between sowing and harvesting (2) By floods
	Mandukunge	100	100	10	Aus and jute	10 annas	
	Mandukunge	100	100	10	Aus and jute	10 annas	
	District Total	2,000	2,000	200			
Buckingham	Buddar	100	100	10	Aus and jute	12 annas	The Aus and jute crops were damaged by floods, especially in Patankhali and Bhalu, where the loss amounted to a partial failure of the crop.
	Mandukunge	100	100	10	Aus and jute	10 annas	
	Mandukunge	100	100	10	Aus and jute	10 annas	
	District Total	2,000	2,000	200			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DISTRICT	Sub-division	Total area of sub-division	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Area under cultivation estimated to be under bladed crops	Name of principal bladed crops	Estimated output of bladed crops in mounds	REMARKS
Mymensingh	Sudder	Sq. miles 1,384	Sq. miles 1,003	Sq. miles 178	Wheat, viz— (a) Bawa (b) Bowla (c) Bawa (d) Bawa (e) Bawa (f) Bawa	15 annas	Deficient rain in the months of March, April, and May, and the crop
	Attra	1,061	780	117	Aus rice	12	
	Jamulpore	1,444	943	174	Aus rice	10	Excessive rainfall while the crop was ripening
	Netrokona	1,375	700	65	Wheat, viz— (a) Bawa (b) Bowla (c) Bawa (d) Bawa (e) Bawa (f) Bawa	10	The sudden fall of heavy rain was of rain during the last so much of the winter months with the result that the output would have been 20 annas
	Kishoreganj	714	553	101	Aus rice	10	The sudden rise of water in some places in June last had a great effect on the crop
District Total		4,284	3,011	610			
Tippur	Brudhanur	700	553	113	Aus rice	10 annas	The wheat crop has yielded a bumper crop. It was not affected by any of the causes mentioned in column 8 of the printed form.
	Chandpore	540	406	91	Aus rice	10	The estimate of the weather and the output of the crop of the district as a whole as at 18 annas
	Comblukong	1,118	639	126	Aus rice	11	
	District Total	2,357	1,598	310			
Nokkoth	Sudder	1,208	876	204	Aus rice	10 annas	The quantity of rainfall and the water in the district affected the crops in the district. But in the district it was very good and in the district it was very good.
	Penny	314	216	51	Aus rice	10	
	District Total	1,522	1,092	255			
Chittagong	Sudder	1,610	1,070	121	Aus rice	10 annas	The rainfall was timely and the crops in the district were very good and in the district it was very good.
	Cox's Bazar	657	613	11	Aus rice	10 annas	
	District Total	2,267	1,683	132			
Chittagong Hill Tracts		5,419	56				The crop in the district was very good and in the district it was very good.
	District Total	5,419	56				
Patna	Sudder	617	45		Makka and main	6 annas	The crop was affected by excessive rain in the district and the crops in the district were very good.
	Dinapore	143	107	28	Do and kido	12	
	Bark	224	145	68	Makka and main	10	
	Behar	713	660	32	Makka and main	10	
	District Total	2,078	1,017	128			
Gya	Sudder	1,840	1,434	143	Makka and main	8 annas	Excessive rain in the district and the crops in the district were very good.
	Aurangabad	1,240	747	27	Makka and main	8	
	Nowada	1,080	685	76	Makka and main	8	
	District Total	4,160	2,846	246			

* It is impossible to give any estimate of areas in this district. The total number of houses in the district is 6,000 and allowing a room for every house with an average of 1 acre per room, with a full average crop of 100 a-heen or 20 mounds per acre the total output of crops in the district would be 120,000 mounds or about 24 mounds per house. This year owing to short rainfall the output is estimated at eight annas or half of an average crop. (Cotton, the average produce per acre, is estimated at about eight mounds. This year the crop promises to be a full average crop and if rain does not fall in March, the crop will probably be a bumper crop, or say 12 mounds per acre which would be a total of about 120,000 mounds of which about 120,000 would be available for export at an average price of Rs. 1 per mound, and which will more than compensate for the short crop. The area of plough land is 6,000 acres in all. The rain which has fallen in the district in May, June, and July, and August, has been equally beneficial to the crops in the district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District	Sub-division	Total area of sub-division	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Area under cultivation estimated to be under bladed crops	Name of principal bladed crops	Estimated output of bladed crops expressed in annas	REMARKS
Cuttack	Sudder*	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	Aus rice	8 annas	The Aus rice was injured partly from want of rain in sowing and shortly before harvesting time and partly from floods in inundated tracts. The Aus rice suffered from want of sufficient rain during the ploughing time and also from heavy rain during sowing time.
	Banki	311	48	3	Do	8	
	Kandrapara	1 1/2	8 1/2	370	Do	8	
	Jajpur	1 3/4	400	40	Do	10	
	District Total	833	1 991	413			
Malabar	Sudder	1,769	877	11	Aus rice	20 annas	
	Bladonk	100	105	30	Do	20	
	District Total	1,869	1 432	61			
Purba	Sudder	1,482	894	73	1 Aus rice	6 annas	Bladed crops were very much damaged by a combination of rain.
	Khondra	100	200	50	2 Aus rice	4	
	District Total	2 172	1 094	123	2 Mandia (chusma)		
Hemachal	Girdah	2 106			Mandia	13 annas	
	Head quarters	4 725			Indian corn	14	
					Til	11	
					Mandia	7	
	District Total	7 021	2 000		Indian corn	8	
Tehardaga	Sudder	7 773	3 94	Not known	Aus rice	11 annas	Aus rice highly injured at the time of sowing by excessive rainfall.
					Indian corn	10	
					Mandia	13	
					Til	15	
	District Total	12 013	4 704				
Mandham	Gavindpore	803	251		Junon	10 annas	The season was particularly favourable for the Junon crop which is an important article of food for the lower orders of the people.
					Aus rice	12	
					But kulai	14	
					Do	14	
	District Total	10 762	9 874	906			
Bhagbhoom	Kulman	1 846	779	137	Mandia	12 (a)	(a) Affected by excess of rainfall before and after sowing time and at the time of flowering.
	Purhat	000	108	20	Karoo	16	
	Dumbhoom	1 147	688	208	Aus rice	12 (b)	
	Khurawan	145	89	11	Til		
	Berakilla	139	175	85	Moong		
	District Total	4 267	1,397	451			
GRAND TOTAL OF THE WHOLE OF BEHAL		157,008	98,881	32,760			

* The area of the Sudder sub-division does not include the area of two shaklas as the collectors' reports were not received.

Statement II.—Estimated outturn of winter Rice crop of 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
District	Sub division	Total area of Sub division	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Total of area estimated to be under cultivation for the month of January	Estimated outturn of the average crop (in mds)	Outturn of winter crop (in mds)	Remarks	
Burdwan		Sq miles	Sq miles	Sq miles				
	Sudder	1,242	943	744	12 mds	15 mds	The deficiency of rainfall at the time of sowing and in early part of the crop.	
	Itanagarunge	671	214	171	10	12	(1) Punjab (2) Chittagong (3) Bengal (4) Bihar (5) Orissa (6) Assam (7) Sikkim (8) Nepal (9) Tibet (10) China (11) Japan (12) Korea (13) Manchuria (14) Mongolia (15) Siberia (16) Russia (17) Persia (18) India (19) Ceylon (20) Java (21) Sumatra (22) Borneo (23) Celebes (24) Moluccas (25) Philippines (26) Siam (27) Laos (28) Cambodia (29) Annam (30) Tonkin (31) Cochin China (32) Siam (33) Laos (34) Cambodia (35) Annam (36) Tonkin (37) Cochin China (38) Siam (39) Laos (40) Cambodia (41) Annam (42) Tonkin (43) Cochin China (44) Siam (45) Laos (46) Cambodia (47) Annam (48) Tonkin (49) Cochin China (50) Siam (51) Laos (52) Cambodia (53) Annam (54) Tonkin (55) Cochin China (56) Siam (57) Laos (58) Cambodia (59) Annam (60) Tonkin (61) Cochin China (62) Siam (63) Laos (64) Cambodia (65) Annam (66) Tonkin (67) Cochin China (68) Siam (69) Laos (70) Cambodia (71) Annam (72) Tonkin (73) Cochin China (74) Siam (75) Laos (76) Cambodia (77) Annam (78) Tonkin (79) Cochin China (80) Siam (81) Laos (82) Cambodia (83) Annam (84) Tonkin (85) Cochin China (86) Siam (87) Laos (88) Cambodia (89) Annam (90) Tonkin (91) Cochin China (92) Siam (93) Laos (94) Cambodia (95) Annam (96) Tonkin (97) Cochin China (98) Siam (99) Laos (100) Cambodia	
	Culina	352	274	280	11	14	At the time of sowing the crop was much retarded by want of sufficient moisture.	
	Culina	482	344	344	10	14	At the time of sowing the crop was much retarded by want of sufficient moisture.	
District Total	2,447	1,805	1,449					
Bankura	Sudder	1,821	571	460	8 mds only of an average crop	14 mds	The rainfall ceased since August last and the growth of the plants was in consequence much retarded owing to want of sufficient moisture. In high lands they withered away, though in low lands also were retarded in some extent.	
	Bankura	700	240	224	10 mds	14	The deficiency of rain in the beginning of the cultivating season, as well as towards the end of September has affected this crop considerably.	
	District Total	2,521	811	684				
Bardhaman	Sudder	1,708	604	597	12 mds	14 mds	Suffered from drought in September.	
	District Total	1,708	604	597	12	14		
Midnapore	Sudder	3,397	2,215	213	14 mds	16 mds	Owing to the deficiency of rain the crop is poorer this year than that of last year. The prospects of crops are good in parts of Pabna and Chittagong, where the crops are well, but in the districts of Jessore and Khulna the crops are poor. The rainfall was insufficient during the cultivating season and was not properly distributed which caused injury to the crops in that district. There were no abnormal conditions affecting the outturn of the crop as compared with that of the previous year.	
	Culina	618	604	217	Not less than 12 mds	14		
	Chittagong	321	200	117	10 mds	16		
	District Total	5,087	3,024	1,772				
Hooghly	Sudder	442	365	106	10 mds	14 mds	Deficiency in rainfall has affected the crops in the district. The crops are generally poor. The rainfall was insufficient during the cultivating season and was not properly distributed which caused injury to the crops in that district. There were no abnormal conditions affecting the outturn of the crop as compared with that of the previous year.	
	Saranagar	348	210	96	10 to 12 mds	20		
	Johannabad	438	262	78	8 mds	10		
	Kowsh	173	171	113	12	13		
	Uluberish	308	221	200	12	12		
	District Total	1,899	1,149	593				
24-Pargannas	Sudder, including Barrackpore and Burdwan	885	513	513	12 mds	14 mds	Rain was deficient this year in the time of the cultivating season and in the last year the rainfall was extremely favourable.	
	Diamond Harbour	417	311	311	14	16		
	Barrackpore	331	243	270	14	16		
	Bardhaman	310	277	207	14	16		
	Barrackpore	48	36	12	14	16		
	Dum-Dum	24	18	13	14	16		
	District Total	2,120	1,466	1,111				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District	Sub-division	Total area of sub-division	Total area sown at different times of the year	Total of cultivated area estimated to be under a crop at any one time	Estimated duration of continuous crop expressed in months	Duration of winter crop of the year expressed in months	REMARKS
Khoshla	Sudder	Sq. miles 804 706 679	Sq. miles 543 10 57	Sq. miles 543 1 54	10 months	14 months	Slight deficiency of rainfall at time of transplanting
	Sudder & other						
	District Total	2077*	1074	1074			
Nuddia	Sudder	701	336	303	6 months	2 1/2 months	In Sudder sub-division sufficient rainfall and floods have all died this year. Last year was very bad owing to loss by the floods. In Nuddia the want of rain has affected this year's crop while last year's was destroyed by floods. In Kushia some remarks apply and some little damage was done this year also by the floods. Deficiency of rain during ploughing and transplanting, and also subsequently has injured much of the crop. This year it has been affected by want of rain. Last year suffered from floods.
	Chandman	157	218	54	12 "	8 "	
	Kushia	258	118	108	10 "	8 "	
	Mahespora	102	180	50	10 "	10 "	
	Binnaguri	127	250	64	6 "	10 "	
	District Total	2077	1074	1074			
Jessore	Sudder	850	511	111	12 months	10 months	Scanty rainfall at the ploughing season and in the way of transplantation of the crop in the present year there was some deficiency of rain for some time after the transplantation.
	Bongora	100	880	12	12 "	10 "	
	Nal	187	171	10	18 "	10 "	
	Baran	100	283	8	18 "	10 "	
	District Total	2075	1074	1074			
Moorsheadabad	Sudder	767	413	106	15 months	20 months	Deficient rainfall in September and October in all the growing crops. Suffered and timely rainfall excessive rainfall affected the crop to the extent of 1000 acres. Deficient rainfall in September and October injured the growing crops in some part of the thanas Baran and Bhadrabari.
	Lalmai	772	226	12	20 "	10 "	
	Jamuna	309	416	5	12 "	12 "	
	Kandi	513	300	24	10 "	20 "	
	District Total	2161	1074	1074			
Dumra	Sudder & other	1251	700	97	10 months	18 months	
	Thakurgaon	807	1	45	10 "	18 "	
	District Total	1251	700	139			
Rajshahi	Sudder	644	401	336	13 months	14 months	Some of the low growing crops of this year were injured and was damaged by excessive rains and floods.
	Nal	807	1	421	12 "	14 "	
	District Total	2064	1074	1074			
Kusumbar	Sudder	1080	2088	2001	10 months	18 months	There were no abnormal conditions affecting the main crop either last year or this year. In the paddy in the district both Bhadoi and main rice crops are grown in rotation. A bumper crop is expected.
	District Total	1080	2088	2001			
Bogra	Bogra	1438	1014	607	14 "	16 "	
	District Total	1438	1014	607			
Fulbari	Sudder	967	717	490	10 "	14 "	Rainfall has been sufficient and well distributed.
	District Total	1847	1074	1074			
Dumra	Fish Tera	203	150	17	10 months	18 months	On account of deficiency of rainfall in the months of May and June, &c., at transplanting time, the culture of this crop is less than that of last year. This crop does not grow in the Sudder and Baran jurisdictions to such an extent as would come under an estimate.
	Kalimpur	460	384	68	10 "	10 "	
	Dumra	306	246	10			
	District Total	969	780	95			

* This excludes portion of Sunterhara lying in this district, viz., 6,309 sq. m.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Total of cultivated area estimated to be under winter rain, sown or hymanic	Estimated culture of coming rice crop expressed in annas.	Outturn of winter rice of previous year expected in annas	Remarks.
Jalpigee	Byantipore Pargana Boda Pargana Lakshmi Pargana Bhupur Jahol	429 402 86 524	231 261 80 167	99 104 27 117	12 annas 10 " 10 " 10 "	14 annas 14 " 14 " 16 "	The last year's crop was partially affected by eastly winds The crop has suffered from insufficient rainfall The last year's crop was partially affected by high winds The winter crop suffered from deficiency of rainfall at the time of transplanting
	Pallarata Thal Aipore Thal	Not known 1,361			10 " 14 "	14 " 16 "	
	District Total	2,453	814	267			
Dacca	Sudder	1,206	613	217	14 annas (a)	(b) 11 annas	(a) The deficiency is owing to sudden rise of water at first and to want of water subse- quently (b) Due to the unusually heavy floods last year (c) The <i>amra</i> paddy was affected first by deficiency of rainfall at the time of agri- cultural operations and subsequently by floods particularly in the <i>amra</i> paddy (d) Though there was a very heavy flood last year but the <i>amra</i> paddy did not ulti- mately suffer on the whole (e and f) Much damage was done to the crop last year by excessive rain and flood the <i>amra</i> paddy has done some damage this year in <i>happage</i>
	Manikganj Munshiganj	480 401	360 200	240 60	8 " 13 " (c)	(d) 16 " (e) 16 "	
	Narainganj	614	320	123	15 " (d)	(f) 15 "	
	District Total	2,747	1,810	626			
Farreadpore	Sudder Sub- division Madrighat Goshaula "	800 970 925	330 544 321	451 417 161	16 annas 16 " 16 "	16 annas 16 " 12 "	
	District Total	2,695	1,507	1,038			
Backergunge	Burhal Pirojpur Patakhali Bhola	1,111 693 1,431 615	732 415 677 51	505 200 575 209	16 annas 16 " 16 " 16 "	14 annas... 14 " 14 " 16 "	The crop of last year suffered from flooding at transplanting time. Two or three <i>amra</i> paddy transplantations being in some instances destroyed
	District Total	3,640	2,213	1,039			
Myensingh	Sudder	1,884	1,000	380	14 annas	14 annas	Deficient rain during transplanting affected the crop
	Attra Jannapore	1,041 1,244	780 908	351 349	17 " 12 "	17 " 13 "	Deficient rain during sowing time affected the crop as was the case last year Want of rainfall in September had as well as damage by insects in some places affected the crop
	Natrakona	1,375	600	110	14 "	10	Deficient rain at ploughing time and summer dried the plants by sudden rise of water in July affected the crop
	Kussengunge	744	538	209	10 "	10 "	
	District Total	6,048	3,914	1,418	13 40	12 10	
							Collector or Deputy Commissioner's Remarks
Tipperah	Brahmanbe- riah.	760	505	360	14 annas	7 annas	Column 4 In annas the crop was not affected by the rise of water in July when the plants were trans- planting and by the sudden recession of the water in July and September Column 5 In annas the crop was not affected by the rise of water in July when the plants were transplanting and by the sudden recession of the water in July and September Column 6 In annas the crop was not affected by the rise of water in July when the plants were transplanting and by the sudden recession of the water in July and September Column 7 In annas the crop was not affected by the rise of water in July when the plants were transplanting and by the sudden recession of the water in July and September Column 8 In annas the crop was not affected by the rise of water in July when the plants were transplanting and by the sudden recession of the water in July and September
	Chandpore	580	400	265	14 "	16 "	Deficiency of rainfall is likely to damage the crop in the high lands
	Comilla or Sudder Sub- division	1,336	636	48	15 "	12 "	Less sowing in a low estimate, and it will probably be nearer to
	District Total	2,467	1,546	1,048			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District	Sub-division	Total area of sub-division	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Total of cultivated area estimated to be under winter rain and irrigation	Estimated outturn of winter crop expressed in annas	Outturn of winter crop of previous year expressed in annas	REMARKS
		Sq. miles	Sq. miles	Sq. miles			Collector or Deputy Commissioner's remarks
Hooghly	Sudder	1294	817*	712	16 annas	18 annas	* I consider 817 square miles to be under cultivated. The Collector has been asked to state his grounds for putting the figure as low. I would put 825 square miles at least. Column 5. The correct area is probably over 102 square miles, but not much.
	Kenny	319	103	10	10	10	
	District Total	1613	920	722			
Chittagong	Sudder	1410	71	705	12 annas	6 annas	Column 6. The crop will be at least 12 annas. The Collector's estimate is far from sanguine. Column 7. The crop was better than represented here, and should be put at 11 annas at least.
	Coastal Bazar	917	233	407	14	16	
	District Total	2327	944	1112			
Chittagong Hill Tracts		561	50	5	12 annas	18 annas	The start of rain in July and August when the rice was in the field had affected the crop. Last year with 70-80 inches in July and August.
Paisa	Sudder	617	436	201	10-20 annas	12 annas	(1) Affected owing to deficient rain from the end of August to the beginning of October. Ditto ditto Ditto ditto Ditto ditto (2) In the last year the crops were to some extent damaged by flood throughout the district.
	Dinajpur	344	162	61	1	10	
	District Total	2071	1117	262			
Gya	Sudder	1850	114	81	4 annas	10 annas	The deficiency of rain in August and September and the total absence of it towards the end of September and the beginning of October told seriously on the paddy crop in this year.
	Amalgamated	144	77	27	10	10	
	District Total	1994	121	108			
Bhabua	Sudder	915	777	388			The area under rice this year probably is smaller than usual as grasshoppers destroyed the young seedlings at the commencement of the season. After that the want of rain in the middle of September to the middle of October did great harm to the crop. The irrigated rice is a better half area under cultivation, which due to an average crop but the Sub-divisional Officer thinks he has given the highest estimate at 12 annas for the whole district.
	Buxar	550	236	118	12 annas	18 annas	
	District Total	1465	1013	506			
Bhabua	Sudder	1857	726	303	10	12	Winter was affected owing to scanty rainfall at the time of sowing human distress. Ditto ditto
	Maner	1493	1149	557	11	12	
	District Total	3350	1875	860			
Dahabunga	Sudder	1714	1,153	750	20 annas	12 annas	In the beginning of the season the rainfall was abundant and general, hence the cultivated area was extended to the utmost. All went well till the temporary failure of rain in the last week of September and the first week of October, in consequence of which about two-thirds of the bumper crop were lost. The rain in the second week of October secured the rest from all further danger.
	Tajpore	746	605	145	14	6 to 8 annas	
	District Total	2460	1,758	895			
Dahabunga	Sudder	1,382	836	681	14 annas	14 annas	The crop would have been a bumper crop but for the failure of the Bhabua rains.
	District Total	3,764	2,594	1,576			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Total of cultivated area estimated to be under winter rice and/or hydraulic.	Estimated outturn of winter rice crop, expressed in annas.	Outturn of winter rice of previous year expressed in annas.	REMARKS.
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	1,318	974	666	16 annas	12 annas	The rain of October did not do good to the rice crop. Last year the crop was affected by mildew.
	Hajipur	771	610	323	10 " "	12 " "	The crop suffered from the effects of rainfall in May and June, and from deficiency in September and October.
	Wazirpur	1,014	770	450	10 " "	18 " "	
	District Total	3,103	2,354	1,439			
Bihar	Sudder	698	348	212	12 annas	14 annas	Owing to excessive rainfall at the time of transplantation and for want of rain in September the paddy crop suffered to some extent. Last year the paddy crop suffered from heavy rainfall and floods.
	Bowen	853	725	281	16 " "	20 " "	The high land paddy suffered a little owing to want of rain.
	Chhapra	771	610	323	12 " "	16 " "	
	District Total	2,322	2,083	816			
Champaran	Mohani	1,318	1,300	614	16 annas	12 annas	The deficiency is due to deficient rainfall during the month of September.
	Bellah	1,703	1,377	638	12 " "	14 " "	There was no rainfall during the month of October. This year which was the best of the year. In the previous year there was a very good shower in late season and the crop was consequently better than that of this year.
	District Total	3,021	2,677	1,252			
Munshyr	Sudder	1,559	1,091	436	14 annas (a)	14 annas	(a) The winter rice on high lands suffered to some extent. Want of rain in the latter part of September.
	Begawan	700	576	17	16 " (b)	21 & 4 annas	(b) Paddy was very much injured in the middle part of this sub-division.
	Jamui	1,593	1,402	698	16 " "		
	District Total	3,852	2,771	1,151			
Bhagalpur	Sudder	1,130	653	327	12 annas	14 annas	There was no rain in September and first part of October. The rain will be in the latter part of the month but the high lands will still be short.
	Banks	1,145	627	407	12 " "	16 " "	The low lands some crops and will be better. The rain has been better in Banks than in Sudder.
	Mudchipura	872	596	330	12 " "	14 " "	Early rains were stopped by a severe rain in the latter part of the month. The ground has been covered with rain.
	Sonpala	1,276	656	573	14 " "	14 " "	The rain was very much in the latter part of the month. The rain was very much in the latter part of the month. The rain was very much in the latter part of the month.
	District Total	4,423	3,082	1,737			
Purnea	Sudder	2,572	1,920	48	14 annas	14 annas	
	Araria	1,044	740	452	12 " "	18 " "	Excessive floods injured the crop in August and September.
	Kamungungo	1,349	1,003	502	Between 12 and 14 annas.	14 " "	There was no rain and rain during the transplantation and the rain was not sufficient. The rain was not sufficient. The rain was not sufficient.
	District Total	4,965	3,663	1,042			
Aizawl	Whole district	1,403	1,131	241	16 annas	20 annas	
	Dumka	1,421	713	400	16 annas	16 annas	
	Deoghar	650	603	405	16 " "	16 " "	Severe rain of wind since transplantation.
	Godda	648	674	425	12 " "	14 " "	Rain in the latter part of the month and since good rain is expected the prospects are good.
Jharkhand	Raymahal	740	645	441	16 " "	18 " "	Want of rain at transplantation.
	Jamtara	643	270	205	14 " "	14 " "	
	Pakur	643	506	205	16 " "	14 " "	
	District Total	2,661	2,206	1,271			
Jharkhand	Sudder	980	581	217	16 annas	16 annas	
	Banki	110	44	18	12 " "	12 " "	The loss is owing to cessation of rain from the 15th of September to 15th of October 1897.
	Kendrapara	1,444	851	341	14 " "	14 " "	
	Jajpur	1,116	404	373	12 " "	14 " "	
	District Total	3,650	1,980	749			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DISTRICT	Sub-division	Total area of sub-division	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Total of cultivated area estimated to be under winter rice or ratoon or rhymanic	Estimated culture of winter rice crop expressed in annas.	Outturn of winter rice of previous year expressed in annas	REMARKS.
Balesore	Sudder	1,169	927	776	16 annas	20 annas	Owing to deficiency of rain at the time of the crop coming into ear, and at the time of sowing in some places, only an average outturn is estimated. Otherwise it would have been as in last year.
	Khondra	908	604	502	16 "	20 "	
	District Total	2,077	1,531	1,278			
Poores	Sudder	1,442	808	471	7 annas	2 annas	The winter rice crop (sown) was very much damaged owing to the deficient rainfall at the time of transplanting and weeding. In previous year the crop was damaged owing to the heavy rainfall at the time of the crop coming into ear and also at the harvesting time.
	Khondra	1,119	540	357	10 "	10 "	
	District Total	2,561	1,348	828			
Bansbaria &	Girdih	2,444	2,000*		(1) 8 annas	15 annas	(1) See the reports from which this estimate was prepared were received some rainfall which has enabled the rice crop to be expected that the outturn will reach 10 annas.
	Head quarters	1,577			(1) 9 "	10 "	
	District Total	4,021					
Bansbaria &	Sudder	7,784	3,957	Not known	12 annas	16 annas	Very little rain at sowing time and exposure to the end of the rainy season which has dried early.
	Palamow	4,280	2,746	Ditto	12 "	11 "	
	District Total	12,064	6,703				
Manbhum	Govindpur	813	289	112	10 annas	12 annas	The rainfall this year was very liberal. The rains were generally speaking late in coming, and in some districts part of the district the land which was intended to be a large extent uncultivated. Then there was a complete cessation of rain for some time in the latter end of September and the crops on the higher lands suffered much injury. But for the rains in October the prospects would have been very gloomy. The late rains have done much good and there is now a chance of another like season. In the beginning of September the rice was selling at 10 annas per rupee. All through September the price rose to 14 annas and 7th October it was 18 annas a rupee. It has since fallen to 21 annas.
	Sudder	9,970	5,585	1,640	10 "	12 "	
	District Total	10,783	5,874	1,752			
Singbhum	Kolhan	1,946	778	117	13 "	12 "	Deficient rainfall during September and October.
	Purnia	660	316	19	13 "	12 "	
	Uthabhum	1,137	644	137	10 "	12 "	
	Khurduwan	148	58	8	8 "	12 "	
	Somakilla	48	17	2	10 "	12 "	
	District Total	4,349	1,597	163			
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE WHOLE OF NAGAL		1,50,009	96,621	42,277			

* Taken from Mr. MacDonnell's work on food-grain supply.

The subjoined report is published for general information.

W. B. BESTIC,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. IV. Dept.

QUARTERLY INSPECTIONS OF THE KIDDERPORE DOCK WORKS.

Dated Calcutta, the 21st January 1888

From—T. H. WICKES, Esq., and H. CROFT, Esq.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department

We have the honour to report that, in accordance with the orders conveyed in the Government of Bengal's No. 43M.P.L. of the 5th instant, we made the third quarterly inspection of the works in progress at the Kidderpore Docks on the 12th idem.

2. We enclose the usual tabular statement and index plan showing the work done during the quarter, and the total amount executed, which have been prepared by the Superintending Engineer in charge of the Dock Works.

3. The state of the works on the 31st of December last was as follows:—

TEMPORARY WORKS AND PLANT.

Arrangements have been made for laying a line of rails along the boat canal bank, and so connecting the Dock Works and the Akra brick-fields with the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, thereby relieving the block in the traffic on the existing riverside line and its extension to Akra.

PERMANENT WORKS.

Sixty-feet Lock.—Considerable progress was made with the excavation, 21½ lakhs of earth were removed during the quarter, and a good start was made in laying the foundations. The work is being pushed on vigorously.

Tidal Basin.—16½ lakhs of earth were excavated, and the construction of the walls will now shortly be proceeded with.

Dock No. 1.—One thousand four hundred and fifty-six running feet of quay wall were founded during the quarter, 7½ lakhs of masonry laid, and 8 lakhs of earth removed. This progress was attained, notwithstanding the difficulties that occurred from time to time owing to slips.

Boat Canal.—This work was resumed at the close of the rains, and 29 lakhs cubic feet of earth excavated.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure up to the end of the quarter was Rs. 71,10,286, of which Rs. 49,12,493 were on account of works and Rs 21,97,793 for land.

SANITARY.

The health of the work people continued to be satisfactory. The average number employed was 7,816, amongst whom there were 34 deaths reported, giving a death-rate of 17.5 per thousand. The sanitary arrangements connected with the works are under the control and supervision of the Medical Officer of the Dock Works.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We consider that the progress of the work has been very satisfactory, and that, as far as can be judged from a quarterly inspection, the quality of the work is all that could be desired.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th January 1888.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Jan. 28, '88	0.4	Weather—cloudy and cold. Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary except at Ausgram, where they have risen.
	Colna	0.06	
	Raneegunge	0.08	
	2 Bankoora „ 28, '88	1.16	Weather—cold and cloudy. Rain has been beneficial to the <i>rabbi</i> crops which promise a fair outturn, and has also enabled the cultivators to plough the fields for paddy. Prices continue stationary.
	Hishenpur	1.62	
	3 Beerbhoota „ 28, '88	0.34	Weather—cold and cloudy with drizzling rain. Prospects of <i>rabbi</i> good. Sugarcane pressing commenced. Price of grains stationary; that of <i>sau</i> increased.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	Rampur Hat	0.29	
	4 Midnapur „ 28, '88	...	Weather—cold; some heavy showers. <i>Rabbi</i> and <i>boro</i> doing well and should generally benefit by the rain.
	5 Hooghly „ 28, '88	1.03	Weather—cloudy and at times rainy. Rain will benefit most of the crops on the ground, but damage some. Prospects generally good.
	Serampur	0.20	
	Jehanabad	0.06	
	Howrah „ 28, '88	0.97	Weather—clear and cold. <i>Amra</i> crop nearly all harvested.
RANBHAR DIV.	Oolcoberya	1.52	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Parghs. Jan. 31, '88	1.86	Weather—cloudy and rainy during the first part of the week; now clear and unusually cold. Harvesting of <i>amra</i> nearly complete. <i>Rabbi</i> crops prospering. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane still going on.
	7 Nuddea „ 28, '88	0.61	Weather—seasonable, but cloudy and rainy at times. Prospects of winter crop favourable. Rain wanted in the Chudagga sub-division. Cutting of sugarcane going on.
	Kanaghat	0.17	
	8 Khoolna „ 28, '88	0.70	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>amra</i> still continues. Winter crops doing well.
RANBHAR DIV.	9 Jessore „ 28, '88	1.42	Weather—cool and cloudy. <i>Amra</i> harvesting nearly over. Several showers during the latter end of the week have done much good to the winter crops.
	Jhenidah	0.06	
	Bongong	0.22	
	10 Moorshedabad „ 28, '88	0.28	Weather—cloudy and drizzling rain at intervals. Outturn of <i>amra</i> good. <i>Rabbi</i> crops promising.
	Kandhee	0.57	
	Jungipur	0.10	
RANBHAR DIV.	11 Dinagpur Jan. 28, '88	0.10	Weather—cold and cloudy. Harvesting of winter rice not yet finished. Mustard and tobacco doing well. Rice selling at from 20 to 24 seers per rupee.
	12 Rajshahye „ 28, '88	Nil	Weather—generally cloudy with foggy mornings. Harvesting of <i>amra</i> nearly finished. <i>Rabbi</i> crops good. Prospects of ganja good.
	13 Rangpur „ 28, '88	0.07	Weather—sky cloudy. Rain is wanted. Mustard is being gathered, and land prepared for jute and <i>sau</i> . Prospects of crops good.
	14 Bogra „ 28, '88	0.07	Weather—cold and cloudy. <i>Amra</i> is being harvested. Pressing of sugarcane proceeding. Gathering of mustard nearly over. Prospects of cold-weather crops good. Price of rice stationary.
	15 Pubna „ 28, '88	0.18	Weather—cloudy with slight rain. Prospects of crops good.
	16 Darjeeling „ 28, '88	0.36	Occasional fall in snow, sleet and rain. State and prospects of crops good.
DACCA DIVISION.	17 Julpigoree „ 28, '88	0.04	Weather—very cold; cloudy for the last four days with rain on 26th and 27th. Harvesting of winter rice nearly over. Standing crops doing fairly well. Land is being prepared for <i>sau</i> . Common rice 20 seers per rupee at the Sudder station.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	18 Dacca, Jan. 28, '88	0.95	Weather—very cold and cloudy. <i>Rabbi</i> crops doing well. Mustard and <i>kalai</i> are being harvested. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Ploughing for <i>sau</i> paddy commenced. <i>Boro</i> paddy being planted. Fodder reported to be insufficient in a few places.
	19 Farraedpur „ 28, '88	0.36	Weather—cloudy and rainy for the last three days; cool. Cold-weather crops doing well everywhere. Prices moderate.
	Goaldole	0.40	
	20 Backergunge „ 27, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	21 Mymensingh „ 27, '88	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cold. State and prospects of all crops satisfactory.
	22 Chittagong Jan. 31, '88	2.86	Weather—variable. Tea and winter crops benefited by rain. Prices stationary.
	23 Noakhally „ 27, '88	0.08	Weather—a little warm in the early part of the week; latterly cloudy with some rain. <i>Rabbi</i> crops doing well. <i>Amra</i> harvested.
	24 Tipperah „ 26, '88	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cold. Harvesting of sugarcane still progressing and that of <i>rabbi</i> crops only commenced; good outturn expected. Standing crops doing well, but a shower of rain wanted.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 24, '88	Nil	Weather—very cold from about 10 P.M. to 10 A.M. Heavy morning fog continued up to 23rd. Cloudy in the morning during last two days of the week. Bright and sunshiny during the day throughout the week. A little rain last night (23rd). Harvesting of mustard has begun very generally. Other cold-weather crops doing well. Pressing of sugarcane continues.
	Hill Tipperah „ 26, '88	Nil	Weather—reasonably cold; sky cloudy at times. Prospects of sugarcane and mustard good. No other important crop in the field.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna Jan. 28, '88	0.80	Weather—cloudy and very cold. Threshing of paddy nearly completed. Rain has done much good to the <i>rubbi</i> crops. Prospects of poppy fair. Prices stationary.
	27 Gya „ 27, '88	1.04	Weather—cool and cloudy. Threshing of paddy nearly finished. Rain has benefited both <i>rubbi</i> and poppy, but poppy has slightly been injured by hail in the Nawada sub-division. Opium is being extracted.
	28 Shahabad „ 28, '88	0.99	Weather—cloudy and rainy almost the whole week, latterly cool and clear.
	Buxar „ „	0.95	Rain has done much good to the <i>rubbi</i> crops; prospects are hopeful.
	Sasaram „ „	1.00	Weather is not favorable for poppy. The crop has been doing excellently, but if the weather continues in this state some injury is apprehended.
	Bhabua „ „	1.10	
	29 Darbhanga „ 28, '88	0.60	Weather—very cold and cloudy. <i>Rubbi</i> crops continue favourable. Rain has much benefited them. Lands are being prepared for indigo. Poppy in flower. Price of rice stationary.
	30 Mozufferpur „ 28, '88	0.74	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Early <i>rubbi</i> in ear. Rain beneficial to poppy, indigo and late <i>rubbi</i> sowings, but injurious to tobacco.
	31 Hajipur „ 28, '88	0.29	Weather—cloudy throughout the week. Prospects of <i>rubbi</i> continue good.
	31 Bara „ „	0.22	Poppy in some places is reported to have been attacked by blight. Lands are being prepared for indigo.
MEERUTPORE DIV.	32 Gopalgungo „ „	0.57	
	32 Champaran „ 24, '88	0.35	Weather—cool and cloudy. Rain has been beneficial to <i>rubbi</i> crops to some extent. Poppy plants flowering. Prices slightly rising.
	33 Monghyr Jan. 28, '88	0.54	Weather—very cold and cloudy throughout the week. Rain has been generally beneficial to the standing crops; but some damage to pulses in flower is apprehended if the weather does not clear up soon.
	Begusarai „ „	0.72	
	34 Jamui „ 28, '88	0.87	Weather—very cold; occasionally cloudy; strong west wind prevails. The standing crops are doing well, and the rain has benefited them. Sugarcane is being pressed. <i>Tori</i> (mustard) being reaped. The rain has probably been general throughout the district.
	34 Bhagalpur „ 28, '88	0.31	
	35 Farakka „ 28, '88	0.16	Weather—cloudy and cold. Tobacco and mustard are being cut and turning out fairly.
	Kishengunge „ „	0.08	
	36 Arrah „ „	0.14	Weather—changeable; generally cold, cloudy and foggy, with occasional and very insufficient showers. The harvest of winter rice is over with good return. <i>Kalai</i> and mustard are still being reaped. The <i>rubbi</i> crops are doing well, except in thanah Kharba, where insects have done harm. Transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy has begun. Common rice selling at an average of 21½ seers per rupee.
	36 Maidan „ 28, '88	0.02	
ORISSA.	37 Chanchal „ „	0.07	
	37 Shingunge „ „	0.4	
	37 Southal Peggah „ 28, '88	0.43	Weather—cloudy and damp with slight showers. Prospects of crops unchanged; rain not sufficient to cause much improvement.
ORISSA DIV.	38 Deoghur „ „	0.32	
	38 Rajmahal „ „	0.09	
	38 Balasore „ 27, '88	0.19	Weather—cold and cloudy. Harvesting of paddy completed. Threshing goes on. <i>Rubbi</i> crops are being gathered.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
CHOTA NAGPORE DIV.	41 Haseeribagh Jan. 27, '88	1.10	Weather—cloudy and cold. Rain on the 23rd and 26th. The hail which accompanied the rain of the 26th will cause slight damage to the mustard and wheat in ear, while the rain will improve prospects generally. Sugarcane continues to be pressed. Cattle-disease still prevails.
	42 Lohardugga „ 28, '88	0.59	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of <i>rubbi</i> fair. Prices steady.
	Palamow „ „	0.67	
	43 Singbhosm „ 27, '88	0.02	Weather—rainy and cold. Rain has fallen all over the district. It will improve the prospects of the <i>rubbi</i> crops still on the ground, such as gram and pulses, and will also allow the ploughing and preparation of the ground for the next sowings.
CHOTA NAGPORE DIV.	44 Manbhoom „ 28, '88	1.1	Weather—cold, cloudy and rainy for the most part of the week. Sugarcane is being cut and <i>goor</i> manufactured. Prospects of cold-weather crops improved by rain. Mustard indifferent. Rice selling at from 16 seers per rupee at Jhalda and Jeypore to 24 seers per rupee at Ichlingor. Cattle-pox in Gurangdibi thana.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.:
The 31st January 1888.P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of October 1887.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea.	Cotton.	Silk.	SUGAR.			Total.
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags,†	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Draught.	Un-draught.	Malt.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Total (in mds.).															
BENGAL.																		
Bardhaman	77,089	11,876	88,965	1,311	6,320	31	94,787	1,910	10,820	4,172	706	390	19	24	4	4	4	4
Barrackpore	31,705	11,705	43,410	...	2,390	...	33,805	...	3,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidhanpur	1,25,400	12,803	1,38,203	1,197	...	...	1,51,646	40	1,130	1,267	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	20,872	3,034	23,906	21,908	8,224	513	61,333	30,610	38,962	19,679	12,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas	1,03,597	35,425	1,39,022	273	600	...	1,39,500	1,37,007	308,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadua	13,023	1,548	14,571	4,890	10,229	2,399	1,18,738	1,21,280	2,910	0,167	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalcutta	10,944	19,745	30,689	...	63	...	32,338	10,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	30,301	17,460	47,761	...	18,306	...	66,726	82,914	1,200	911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	4,000	...	4,000	4,436	20,100	1,552	29,347	3,518	70	8,372	4,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thakurgaon	42,023	...	42,023	...	42,023	...	42,023	1,012	59,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	10,400	...	10,400	381	23,530	...	34,074	65,100	...	6,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1,664	...	1,664	...	223	...	1,887	1,18,501	134,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatgaon	13,600	...	13,600	...	...	...	13,600	8,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	42	...	42	674	7,211	...	7,287	5,41,592	640,400	1,357	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	2,500	...	2,500	...	1,616	...	4,025	5,30,387	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purbandar	12,410	875	13,285	...	30,236	...	52,113	0,13,150	815	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	2,16,054	2,156	2,18,210	...	1,664	...	2,18,874	8,665	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	232	...	232	...	230	...	471	61,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippur	1,200	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,200	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	2,100	...	2,100	...	...	...	2,100	55	...	...	2,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik	55,182	...	55,182	...	1,200	...	56,382	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal	5,40,390	1,07,114	6,47,504	54,831	2,32,788	4,588	11,74,211	24,81,782	2,076,004	60,799	21,026	25,328	4,607	1,712	10,623	58,610	3,141	...
BEHAR.																		
Patna	...	...	...	2,137	58,080	8,201	67,417	...	015	2,57,143	8,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	...	...	...	5,103	184	...	5,287	...	...	10,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	...	...	6,210	8,465	3,235	16,910	...	1,190	14,543	2,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	...	...	...	437	400	...	837	...	...	11,069	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	...	...	...	4,230	...	...	4,230	...	...	80,121	12,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samt	...	...	...	2,481	8,050	4,654	15,185	...	...	4,725	2,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumprah	...	...	...	2,040	14	...	2,054	...	...	41,473	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monkyl	379	...	379	34,361	36,575	940	71,457	...	3,973	14,093	6,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	...	...	...	3,403	8,481	16,407	28,291	233	480	10,547	8,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	870	...	870	3,104	4,608	127	7,839	...	40,103	7,091	6,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiah	417	...	417	5,020	4,100	1,414	12,534	1,039	1,308	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benthal	3	...	3	11,100	8,841	1,977	26,018	...	1,225	8,030	2,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Behar	1,205	...	1,205	1,32,143	1,21,610	17,411	2,62,908	14,027	68,175	4,53,880	62,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																		
Cuttack	405	...	405	...	...	99	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balassore	13,007	...	13,007	...	...	...	13,007	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Orissa	604	...	604	...	...	99	13,514	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
Bazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Government of Bengal.																		
	5,47,927	1,16,118	6,64,045	1,00,971	2,45,407	42,528	14,78,643	24,96,407	2,10,892	3,04,473	76,378	26,656	4,638	1,865	11,363	58,690	3,141	...
OTHER PROVINCES.																		
Assam	600	...	600	...	800	...	1,400	1,615	...	1,700	6,067	1,12,425	45	10	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	7,202	27,800	3,247	38,249	...	980	1,11,055	39,820	472	7,008	56	814	61	...	...
Punjab	10	...	10	...	4,307	803	5,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	6,127	...	...	6,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana States	...	...	...	...	3,347	...	3,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total 1887 of Imports	5,48,517	1,16,145	6,64,662	1,00,971	2,45,407	42,528	14,78,643	24,96,407	2,10,892	3,04,473	76,378	26,656	4,638	1,865	11,363	58,690	3,141	...
in October 1886	7,34,759	43,976	7,78,735	5,97,763	1,58,669	30,925	16,58,835	19,72,436	11,512,396	3,26,232	1,38,658	1,26,600	58,615	2,010	18,578	55,716	54	...

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 35 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1887 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																		
To Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	1,70,730	30	1,70,777	1,078	7,653	1,408	1,79,883	...	1,702,450	...	1,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports in India	1,30,345	...	1,30,345	99	10,730	...	1,41,174	4,001	341,560	...	45	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	2,078	...	2,078	8,307	10,384	814	17,583	...	164,800	...	58	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Indian ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Inter-provincial trade	3,12,167	90	3,12,257	10,029	28,770	2,409	3,41,821	4,000	2,409,700	...	150	1,845	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	51,082	...	51,082	1,30,408	1,10,431	...	2,90,440	10,70,407	14,700	6,33,901	5,446	1,23,861	3,011	270	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign ports	5,39,096	1,507	5,40,603	10,308	24,639	2,261	5,67,800	5,67,730	6,890,100	767	1,303	8,067	1,408	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign trade	5,90,178	1,507	5,91,685	1,30,716	1,30,071	2,261	5,97,240	15,37,217	6,904,800	6,34,668	6,750	1,24,268	4,419	711	...	...	...	...
Grand Total 1887 of Exports	5,91,545	1,597	5,93,142	1,40,687	1,30,471	4,770	14,78,883	15,37,217	14,904,200	6,904,800	6,34,668	6,750	1,24,268	4,419	...	...	...	...
in October 1886	5,46,518	3,560	5,50,078	9,31,135	1,30,246	13,073	17,12,170	15,41,711	14,54,791	6,26,062	6,000	1,26,600	4,600	...	...	...	...	...

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1887.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Un-bleached.	Un-dressed.	Other kinds.	Other kinds.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
country boats	6,83,311	99,717	17,127	1,89,077	91,170	7,53,087	740,157	1,32,940	60,183	...	6,141	436	7,071	25,481	...	17,088
river steamers	7,144	...	...	628	...	5,18,640	...	617	6,023	99,444	43	167	241	...	562	197
East Indian Railway	78,948	705	83,919	1,11,820	15,369	...	34,124	4,79,638	44,514	2,000	8,947	811	407	5,412	...	906
South Indian Railway	37,754	...	245	79,184	...	11,13,430	1,357,125	4,143	403	37,118	866	643	...	6,351	2,088	14,106
Eastern Bengal State Railway	45,854	4,689	278	...	...	1,09,818	19,750	...	...	313	...	...	...	3,073	1,724	...
road	...	18,034	...	3,233	10	5-3	41,250	...	...	118	2,413	12,944	50	78,344	...	6,106
sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408
Grand total of 1887	8,48,017	1,18,146	1,60,606	3,84,184	40,639	84,08,027	8,101,887	6,17,228	1,11,841	1,30,375	23,809	1,070	90,418	35,931	8,148	37,537
Grand total of 1886	7,08,708	45,070	8,07,704	3,03,656	30,123	10,72,456	1,812,300	3,26,232	1,38,033	1,11,088	38,413	2,010	18,579	25,710	840	61,316

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of October 1887.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
BEHAL.							CHOTA NAGPORE.						
Bhawan	2,04,990	1,570	440	1,319	30,907	38,005	Bazareebach	53,755	1,610	...	170	6,831	495
Bhoom	71,649	...	163	664	10,000	40,000	Manikpur	37,400	350	20	1,549	7,310	1,488
Bhopal	1,09,470	...	1,044	...	18,200	4,648	Total of Chota Nagpore	91,155	2,060	20	1,707	14,137	2,983
Bilaspur	78,457	6,103	610	179	202	46,173	Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	80,22,355	87,038	19,084	9,710	5,29,231	794,621
Bongaich	1,00,708	8,075	510	...	13,546	9,401	OTHER PROVINCES.						
Bombay	3,06,000	...	1,336	50	15,520	19,601	Assam	3,10,400	...	22	99	45,328	2,410
Brahm	87,788	...	18	4	8,013	103	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31,02,454	7,800	3,24	67	38,000	1,23,405
Buck	77,073	...	338	18	25,127	820	Punjab	11,01,400	6,820	1,404	12	...	1,70,003
Buxar	17,740	2,640	...	5	6,350	2,000	Central Provinces	21,324	1,200	10	...	...	87,401
Calcutta	1,74,080	...	21	10	9,273	9,400	Orissa	37,000	...	100	...	...	13,011
Cantonment	1,06,000	...	107	43	8,004	845	Rajputana States	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	2,04,300	...	22	...	3,200	7,310	Rer	441	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	1,09,000	...	22	...	40,000	1,418	Rohilkhand	7,000	100	...	...	...	1,72,400
Dahlganj	31,000	...	...	...	743	...	Madras	80,010	...	1,21	11	...	405,700
Darjeeling	1,02,320	...	62	118	10,604	875	Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	87,000
Dumraon	6,00,000	...	2,153	89	23,801	1,223	British Burmah	2,00,000	200	1,001	1,50	...	184,000
Durgam	4,07,072	...	2,783	61	30,079	3,050	Other places	3,100	100	...	...	...	8,301,000
Farrukhabad	1,02,420	...	379	...	11,500	...	Grand Total of 1887	1,30,50,857	53,000	27,30	11,10	6,13,052	10,000,000
Ferozpur	1,40,100	...	31	...	18,000	...	Exports in October	1,12,19,078	93,831	23,20	11,812	1,13,132	6,147,806
Gangotri	1,05,574	...	821	...	8,025	61,600	BEHAR.						
Gazipur	8,115	...	...	...	...	...	Bahadur	3,09,502	550	145	301	61,538	217,353
Grand total of Bengal	41,72,441	17,378	18,905	2,637	3,66,120	208,130	Banar	1,75,781	8,390	63	700	14,465	...
							Barrackpore	3,30,284	770	68	345	15,208	13,100
							Batavia	2,04,007	...	12	...	4,200	1,000
							Bombay	8,01,511	1,100	82	879	39,780	92,265
							Bombay	4,44,700	...	3	...	6,401	13,015
							Bombay	4,21,174	...	14	44	10,177	17,353
							Bombay	1,00,108	...	3	484	10,298	33,525
							Bombay	2,00,010	5,000	15	324	17,101	60,305
							Bombay	1,07,115	...	8	378	4,234	3,840
							Bombay	4,000	...	...	...	...	500
							Bombay	1,03,733	770	108	748	14,503	32,000
Grand total of Behar	36,73,888	17,600	409	4,691	1,06,402	471,315	Grand total of India	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.							EXPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.						
Bombay	2,544	...	45	...	...	300	From Foreign Ports—						
Bombay	1,78,926	...	6,910	113	12,483	68,000	United Kingdom	97,97,000	...	13,204	...	6,78,008	...
Grand total of Orissa	1,81,380	...	6,951	118	12,483	68,000	Other foreign ports	98,106	...	254	...	2,390	...
							Total of Foreign Trade	98,051,106	...	13,458	...	9,100,000	2,390
							From Indian Ports—						
							Bombay	10,553	1,00,000	7,000	50,000	30,400	...
							Madras	200	10,000	500	...	...	...
							Other ports in Madras	100	...	...	...	...	...
							British Burmah	500	...	...	...	...	...
							Other Indian ports	300	...	...	...	...	...
							Total of Interport Trade	11,462	1,00,000	7,501	60,000	30,000	...
							Grand Total of Imports	98,07,000	1,00,000	15,000	7,000	6,70,000	61,200
							Exports in October	98,07,000	1,00,000	15,000	7,000	6,70,000	61,200

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of October 1887.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
country boats	2,04,990	1,570	440	1,319	30,907	38,005
river steamers	71,649	...	163	664	10,000	40,000
East Indian Railway	1,09,470	...	1,044	...	18,200	4,648
South Indian Railway	78,457	6,103	610	179	202	46,173
Eastern Bengal State Railway	1,00,708	8,075	510	...	13,546	9,401
Bombay	3,06,000	...	1,336	50	15,520	19,601
Brahm	87,788	...	18	4	8,013	103
Buck	77,073	...	338	18	25,127	820
Buxar	17,740	2,640	...	5	6,350	2,000
Calcutta	1,74,080	...	21	10	9,273	9,400
Cantonment	1,06,000	...	107	43	8,004	845
Cuttack	2,04,300	...	22	...	3,200	7,310
Dacca	1,09,000	...	22	...	40,000	1,418
Dahlganj	31,000	...	...	...	743	...
Darjeeling	1,02,320	...	62	118	10,604	875
Dumraon	6,00,000	...	2,153	89	23,801	1,223
Durgam	4,07,072	...	2,783	61	30,079	3,050
Farrukhabad	1,02,420	...	379	...	11,500	...
Ferozpur	1,40,100	...	31	...	18,000	...
Gangotri	1,05,574	...	821	...	8,025	61,600
Gazipur	8,115	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Bengal	41,72,441	17,378	18,905	2,637	3,66,120	208,130
Grand total of Behar	36,73,888	17,600	409	4,691	1,06,402	471,315
Grand total of Orissa	1,81,380	...	6,951	118	12,483	68,000

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the G. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Ben.

DISTRICT.		Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.							
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.
UNNAMA.	Pancee	Gopalpore	30.083	30.083	+0.012	SSW	—	80.3	24th & 27th Jan.	61.9	21st Jan.	73.3	63.7	72.5	+2.5
	"	Falsa Point	30.075	30.097	—0.02	ENE	147	80.3	27th "	61.5	21st "	77.8	60.3	69.0	—0.3
	Outback	Outback	30.008	30.091	—	NE, calm	34	85.8	25th "	65.4	21st "	83.5	61.7	73.6	—0.4
	Balsore	Balsore	30.047	30.109	+0.017	N	80.9	78.3	26th "	68.6	22nd "	75.4	63.3	69.8	—0.7
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore	Sauzer Island	30.092	30.119	+0.017	NE	219	76.2	25th "	61.3	21st "	74.3	67.9	69.7	—0.3
	South St-Pargunnahs	Midnapore	30.081	30.141	+0.043	NE	63.8	70.8	31st "	63.1	21st "	73.6	64.3	68.0	—0.2
	Howrah	Calcutta	30.106	30.129	+0.026	N	—	74.0	25th "	67.7	21st "	73.0	64.3	68.6	—0.6
	Hooghly	Burdwan	30.026	30.126	+0.020	NNE	42.7	78.0	23rd "	66.4	21st "	73.5	64.0	68.7	—0.2
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Bankura	Bankura	30.076	—	—	Calm & NW	12.9	73.6	23rd "	50.0	21st "	70.4	54.6	62.5	—
	Berhampore	Ranagunge	30.076	30.100	+0.019	NW	70.4	70.8	23rd "	67.8	21st "	72.8	65.7	68.3	—0.0
	West Bardwan	Berhampore	30.051	30.122	+0.029	NW	44.8	74.6	23rd "	66.0	21st "	71.6	64.6	68.1	—0.5
	Mooredabad	Krishnagar	30.037	30.100	—	NE & NW	49.9	70.3	23rd "	63.9	21st "	73.7	61.4	68.5	—
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Jessore	Jessore	30.077	30.112	+0.020	North-westerly.	37.7	77.7	23rd "	66.4	21st "	75.0	65.1	69.4	—0.6
	Khoulna	Chittagong	30.021	30.106	+0.025	NE	48	70.8	25th "	67.7	22nd "	73.0	64.9	68.5	—0.2
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Dumakiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Backergunge	Hattisal	30.081	30.087	+0.001	N	47.0	70.8	25th, 27th Jan.	68.1	22nd Jan.	74.0	65.0	69.5	—0.8
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Noakhally	Noakhally	30.076	30.121	+0.027	Calm	70.7	77.3	25th "	69.0	21st, 22nd Jan.	76.6	61.3	68.9	—1.7
	Faridpore	Faridpore	30.071	30.116	+0.020	NE	33.0	73.8	25th "	67.3	21st "	72.0	65.9	68.9	—1.3
	Dacca	Dacca	30.084	30.107	+0.033	Calm	41	77.1	20th "	66.8	21st "	74.3	63.3	68.8	—0.2
	Comilla	Comilla	30.068	30.103	+0.037	NE	30.6	74.4	26th "	66.1	21st "	75.9	61.9	68.9	—0.2
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.051	30.111	+0.028	Calm	43.8	74.4	26th "	66.0	21st "	72.7	63.3	67.8	—0.6
	Bogra	Bogra	30.014	30.080	—	W	38.9	73.3	25th "	65.7	21st "	73.3	64.7	69.0	—
	Patna	Saraimganga	30.003	30.111	+0.043	W	36.4	70.1	23rd & 25th Jan.	65.0	21st "	73.6	63.1	68.3	—
	Rajshahy	Limpore Brahmah.	30.040	30.121	+0.040	N	67.9	74.2	23rd "	65.7	21st "	71.3	60.4	65.8	—1.3
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Maldah	Maldah	30.041	—	—	NW	62.3	70.8	25th "	62.3	21st "	74.6	60.4	67.5	—
	Dinapore	Dinapore	29.975	30.101	+0.126	SW	63.0	73.6	23rd & 25th Jan.	63.4	21st "	70.9	60.7	65.8	—1.0
	Kungpore	Kungpore	29.972	30.104	+0.016	Calm	20.0	74.0	23rd & 25th Jan.	65.0	21st "	71.1	60.7	65.8	—0.3
	Jalpigore	Jalpigore	29.917	30.121	+0.084	NE	0.07	73.4	24th "	67.4	22nd "	69.5	61.0	65.2	—0.7
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	29.976	—	—0.005	Calm	31.8	43.4	25th "	31.3	21st "	40.4	33.4	36.9	—0.3
	Purneah	Purneah	29.907	30.131	+0.025	Variable	45.0	74.2	25th "	67.2	21st "	68.3	67.7	68.0	—0.3
	North Bhagulpore	Moafferpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durbhanga	Durbhanga	29.964	30.132	+0.087	WNW	69.0	88.6	25th "	69.3	22nd "	86.9	63.0	75.6	—0.3
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Chumpran	Mothers	29.989	30.083	+0.011	Easterly	101.4	71.7	25th "	63.1	22nd "	68.1	60.3	64.2	—0.3
	Baron	Chupra	29.914	30.123	+0.024	SW	70.0	70.3	21st, 22nd Jan.	66.1	21st "	68.3	60.0	64.2	—0.3
	Shahabad	Dehree	29.736	30.144	+0.012	Southerly	168.0	70.4	21st "	66.3	21st "	67.0	63.4	65.2	—0.4
	Arrah	Arrah	29.672	30.132	+0.040	E	132.3	73.4	22nd "	63.4	21st "	66.2	60.8	63.5	—0.7
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Gya	Gya	29.697	30.108	+0.017	E	51.7	70.8	22nd "	63.9	21st "	68.2	60.2	64.5	—0.7
	Patna	Bankipore	29.947	30.143	+0.020	W, SE	61.3	70.0	22nd "	64.3	21st "	68.6	60.4	64.5	—0.4
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29.908	30.079	—0.009	Westerly.	—	70.4	22nd "	64.0	21st "	70.3	62.7	66.5	—0.3
	Mooghur	Doomka	29.691	—	+0.023	NW	62.4	73.5	22nd "	65.0	21st "	68.1	60.0	64.0	—0.7
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Banaribagh	Kazuribagh	29.626	30.130	+0.006	W	60.3	69.3	22nd & 25th Jan.	65.0	21st "	65.3	60.3	62.8	—0.3
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	29.691	30.123	+0.005	NNW	137.6	71.5	22nd & 25th Jan.	64.3	21st "	67.0	60.4	63.7	—0.7
	Manikpore	Chytsama	29.298	—	+0.015	North-westerly.	13.5	80.0	26th "	64.4	21st "	70.4	63.9	67.1	—0.3
	Singhoom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the readings during the year. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A minus sign is denoted by —. The normal means of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the observations made by the meteorological stations for the year 1887, is shown in the district heading in figures divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one in which at least 0.01 inch of rain has fallen.

for the week ending Friday, the 27th of January 1888.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.													Representative station.	District.	Meteorological Division.	
Average humidity at 10 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.		RAINFALL.						Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.				
			Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May 1887.								
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.						
72	1.0	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	...	...
73	0.0	0.73	0.10	0.31	0.31	0.00	58.47	58.47	0.00	0.3	0.3	0.0	Pales Point	...	...
74	0.0	0.66	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.00	52.60	52.60	0.00	0.3	0.3	0.0	Cuttack	...	...
75	0.0	0.43	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	53.99	53.99	0.00	0.3	0.3	0.0	Balasore	...	...
76	0.3	0.54	0.01	0.10	0.11	+0.00	50.10	52.47	-2.37	3.0	0.3	0.3	Hauger Island	...	South-West Midnapore	
77	0.7	0.79	0.06	0.07	0.36	+0.31	51.33	51.40	-0.07	2.7	0.3	0.3	Midnapore	...	South 24-Pargunnahs	
78	0.3	0.75	1.04	0.32	1.04	0.72	41.54	52.23	-10.69	2.9	0.3	0.3	Calcutta	...	24-Pargunnahs	
79	0.0	1.43	1.23	0.12	1.23	0.30	+0.03	40.27	40.00	-0.27	2.3	0.3	0.3	Burdwan	...	Howrah
80	0.0	1.19	1.24	0.10	1.23	0.33	+0.02	40.00	40.00	-1.70	2.8	0.3	0.3	Bankura	...	Hoochly
81	0.0	0.9	0.40	0.11	0.45	0.34	+0.00	48.04	52.40	-4.36	2.5	0.6	0.6	Ranecpore	...	Burdwan
82	0.0	0.28	0.01	0.10	0.33	0.41	-0.08	50.14	49.80	+0.34	2.2	0.3	0.3	Berhampore	...	West Burdwan
83	0.0	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.37	0.38	+0.00	43.35	40.43	-2.92	1.2	0.3	0.3	Krishnapur	...	Mooredabadi
84	0.0	1.42	0.08	0.14	0.08	0.40	+0.18	42.48	53.28	-11.40	1.5	0.3	0.3	Jessore	...	Naldia
85	0.0	1.18	0.18	0.18	0.61	0.61	11.47	52.34	11.47	0.4	0.4	0.4	Chittagong	...	Khoulia	
86	0.0	0.27	0.27	0.51	0.51	0.00	52.34	52.34	0.00	0.4	0.4	0.4	Chittagong	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
87	0.0	1.05	1.51	0.42	1.51	0.59	+0.02	50.83	73.20	-22.37	1.3	0.3	0.3	Barrack	...	Backergunge
88	0.0	0.70	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.52	+0.30	73.85	109.73	-35.88	1.0	0.3	0.3	Nonkhali	...	Nonkhali
89	0.0	0.36	0.71	0.10	0.71	0.38	+0.33	30.42	56.36	-25.94	1.0	0.6	0.6	Farrakpore	...	Farrakpore
90	0.0	0.42	0.50	0.12	0.30	0.34	+0.18	50.19	52.10	-1.91	1.3	0.6	0.6	Dacca	...	Dacca
91	0.0	0.34	0.14	0.35	0.35	0.00	71.41	71.41	0.00	0.4	0.4	0.4	Comillah	...	Comillah	
92	0.0	0.08	0.11	0.32	0.11	0.35	-0.24	40.44	51.00	-10.56	1.0	0.3	0.3	Mymensingh	...	Mymensingh
93	0.0	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	50.13	57.11	-7.08	0.3	0.3	0.3	Bogra	...	Bogra	
94	0.0	0.36	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.01	44.23	53.57	-9.34	2.0	0.3	0.3	Sonpur	...	Pahna	
95	0.0	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.11	-0.46	40.82	54.15	-13.33	0.5	0.3	0.3	Rampore	...	Rajshahi
96	0.0	0.4	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.46	-0.39	40.68	54.85	-14.17	1.2	0.4	0.4	Maldah	...	Maldah
97	0.0	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.38	-0.29	50.15	56.13	-5.98	1.0	0.3	0.3	Dinapore	...	Dinapore
98	0.0	0.03	0.16	0.11	0.21	0.40	-0.19	50.31	73.36	-23.05	1.3	0.3	0.3	Rangpore	...	Rangpore
99	0.0	0.36	0.30	0.13	0.31	0.36	-0.04	117.73	110.53	+7.20	1.0	0.4	0.4	Jalpaigore	...	Jalpaigore
100	0.0	0.43	0.40	0.34	0.34	0.00	321.07	321.07	0.00	0.3	0.3	0.3	Barpeta	...	Barpeta Hill Tracts	
101	0.0	0.21	0.27	0.15	0.27	0.47	-0.10	46.11	58.01	-11.90	1.0	0.3	0.3	Purneah	...	Purneah
102	0.0	0.45	0.33	0.45	0.45	0.00	47.20	48.33	-1.13	2.0	0.4	0.4	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	
103	0.0	0.00	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.00	50.07	54.94	-4.87	1.3	0.4	0.4	Durgha	...	Durgha	
104	0.0	0.38	0.44	0.33	0.44	0.02	49.43	46.47	+2.96	3.0	0.4	0.4	Notihari	...	Champani	
105	0.0	0.25	0.04	0.26	0.26	0.00	40.25	43.11	-2.86	3.0	0.4	0.4	Chupra	...	Barua	
106	0.0	1.77	1.77	0.14	1.77	0.00	33.41	40.25	-6.84	3.3	0.4	0.4	Dahra	...	Shahabad	
107	0.0	1.07	1.06	0.14	1.06	0.00	40.25	40.25	0.00	3.3	0.4	0.4	Kuxar	...	Shahabad	
108	0.0	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	40.25	40.25	0.00	3.3	0.4	0.4	Arrah	...	Shahabad	
109	0.0	1.04	1.26	0.17	1.26	0.13	30.29	41.63	-11.34	3.3	0.4	0.4	Gya	...	Gya	
110	0.0	0.16	0.75	0.14	0.77	0.10	40.25	41.63	-1.38	2.5	0.4	0.4	Bankipore	...	Patna	
111	0.0	0.36	0.10	0.10	0.36	0.26	43.50	43.50	0.00	3.0	0.3	0.3	Shahpore	...	South Shahpore	
112	0.0	0.40	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.31	52.30	50.53	+1.77	3.3	0.3	0.3	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	
113	0.0	0.40	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.31	52.30	50.53	+1.77	3.3	0.3	0.3	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	
114	0.0	0.40	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.31	52.30	50.53	+1.77	3.3	0.3	0.3	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	
115	0.0	0.40	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.31	52.30	50.53	+1.77	3.3	0.3	0.3	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	
116	0.0	0.40	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.31	52.30	50.53	+1.77	3.3	0.3	0.3	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	
117	0.0	0.40	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.31	52.30	50.53	+1.77	3.3	0.3	0.3	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	
118	0.0	0.40	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.31	52.30	50.53	+1.77	3.3	0.3	0.3	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	
119	0.0	0.40	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.31	52.30	50.53	+1.77	3.3	0.3	0.3	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	
120	0.0	0.40	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.31	52.30	50.53	+1.77	3.3	0.3	0.3	Monroepore	...	Monroepore	

The figures in the column headed "Normal mean" are the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater.
The figures in the column headed "Variation" are the difference between the actual and the normal mean, the whole being uncorrected by 10. Under the head "District observations of rainfall the normal mean" are the figures in the column headed "Normal mean" and the figures in the column headed "Variation" are the difference between the actual and the normal mean, the whole being uncorrected by 10. Under the head "District observations of rainfall the normal mean" are the figures in the column headed "Normal mean" and the figures in the column headed "Variation" are the difference between the actual and the normal mean, the whole being uncorrected by 10.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 27th of January 1888.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain-fall from 1st of month.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1887.	Average rain-fall from 15th May 1887 to date.
			Saturday, 21st January.	Sunday, 22nd January.	Monday, 23rd January.	Tuesday, 24th January.	Wednesday, 25th January.	Thursday, 26th January.	Friday, 27th January.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall in week.				
NORTH.	Pooree	Pooree	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	1	0.02	0.02	0.17	31.43	57.16
		Khurdeb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	1	0.37	0.37	0.21	32.09	47.44
		Banpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.75	47.75
		False Point	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.68	1	3.68	3.68	0.17	48.36	64.26
		Gop	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.75	47.75
	Outback	Pipri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.75	47.75
		Jagatsingpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.10	47.75	47.75
		Hanki	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	1	0.43	0.43	0.28	48.24	52.54
		Outback	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	1	0.28	0.28	0.30	50.51	50.51
		Kendrapara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.30	50.51	50.51
Balesore	Jajpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.30	50.51	50.51	
	Dharmasilla	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3	2.07	2.07	0.31	47.07	51.14	
	Salpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.07	47.07	
	Chandhall	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	1	0.17	0.17	0.17	44.13	54.17	
	Bhuddruk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	1	0.35	0.35	0.13	52.54	52.54	
NORTH-WEST BUREAU.	Midnapore	Borh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	52.54	52.54
		Balesore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	52.54	52.54
		Jellasore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	52.54	52.54
		Baripada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	52.54	52.54
		Contal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	52.54	52.54
	24-Pargannah	Manor Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54
		Tumlook	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	52.54	52.54
		Midnapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	52.54	52.54
		Chattai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	52.54	52.54
		Kukrahal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	52.54	52.54
Diamond Har	Haria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	1	0.30	0.30	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bhagwanpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	1	0.28	0.28	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Garbeta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	1	1.09	1.09	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Diamond Har	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	1	0.21	0.21	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Canning Town	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	1	0.12	0.12	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Howrah	Alipore Jail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	1	0.12	0.12	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Barrackpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	1	0.12	0.12	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Dum-Dum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	1	0.12	0.12	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Barrackpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	1	0.12	0.12	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Ruseerhat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	1	0.12	0.12	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Hooghly	Howrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	1	0.17	0.17	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Mohorecka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Colabera	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Hooghly	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Hooghly	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Burdwan	Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Culna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Burdwan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Culna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Burdwan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Bankura	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Burdwan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Bardhaman	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Nuddee	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Khoolna	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Jessore	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Meerabad	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Chittagong	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13	52.54	52.54	
	Bankura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1	0.18	0.18	0.13			

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p m), the 27th of January 1888—contd

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL							TOTAL		Total rain (all since 1st of month).	Average total rain- fall from 1st of month.	Total rain- fall since 15th May 1887.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1887 to date.		
			Saturday 21st January.	Sunday 22nd January.	Monday 23rd January.	Tuesday 24th January.	Wednesday 25th January.	Thursday 26th January.	Friday 27th January.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall in week.						
SOUTH BENGAL —continued.	Nouakhali.	Gourmaddi. Bauphal.						0.11 1.11	1 1	0.12 1.11	0.11 1.11	?	?	40.83 02.20	?		
		Nouakhali Fanny.						0.18 1.11	2 1	0.41 1.16	0.41 1.15	0.40 0.0	?	73.25 74.08	100.00 100.47		
		Harishchandra Kamarganj.										?	?	?	?		
	Murshednagar.	Madanipore. Faridpur. Gaulando.						2.00 0.2 0.10	1 1 1	1.00 0.73 0.40	1.00 0.71 0.40	0.40 0 0.17	?	35.80 38.04 35.30	50.70 57.31 57.18		
		Dacca.	Munshiganj. Dacca. Chandpur. Manikganj. Jaydebpore.						0.14 0.40 0.4 0.4 0.30	1 2 1 1 1	0.73 0.4 0.8 0.41 0.30	0.74 0.75 0.76 0.41 0.20	0.40 0 0.1 0.11 ?	?	31.63 40.10 41.17 51.14 61.07	50.70 50.00 53.07 51.31 ?	
	Hill Tipperah. Tippervah.		Agartala. Comilla. Chandpur. Brahmanbaria. Ranachandrapore. Narainagar. Bandhan. Katka. Laksham.							1.20 0.31	1 1	1.26 0.31	?	?	30.17 37.80	55.70 77.78 81.60 83.15 ?	
			Mymensingh.	Kishoreganj. Atia (Tangail). Mymensingh. Jamalpur. Nalokma. Sudurnakhal. Durgapore. Dumung.						0.10 0.13 0.13 0.1 0.1 0.0	2 2 1 1 2 2	0.10 0.15 0.15 0.1 0.17 0.40	0.10 0.16 0.16 0.1 0.17 Nil	0.57 0.47 0.30 0.10 0.10 ?	?	50.07 50.16 50.94 52.61 71.08 72.01 71.41 70.85	70.37 50.16 74.01 55.25 73.47 ?
				Pubna.	Pubna. Cerai. Sherpur. Nowshilla. Bogta. Pauchib.						0.1 0.7 0.10 Nil 0.17 0.01	1 1 1 Nil 1 1	0.18 0.27 0.05 Nil 0.17 0.0	0.18 0.27 0.05 Nil 0.17 0.0	0.11 0.16 0.0 0.0 0.16 0.21	?	37.40 30.18 47.47 51.23 50.01 58.10	54.88 54.48 59.40 54.95 50.34 54.40
		Raichan.			Benish. Natore. Nagpur. Lalpur. Manda.						Nil Nil 0.26 Nil	Nil Nil 1 Nil	Nil Nil 0.26 Nil	Nil Nil 0.26 Nil	0.30 ?	?	47.10 31.0 5.02	30.46 30.50 ?
			Maidah.		Maidah. Chanchal. Gajni. Sidga.						0.0 0.0 0.02	1 1 1	0.02 0.13 0.04	0.02 0.13 0.04	0.11 0.1 ?	?	41.3 41.1 51.10	51.70 57.48 ?
				Dumung.	Mohadab. Churamon. Kankura. Dumung. Balourkhat.						0.03 0.04 0.04 0.03 Nil	1 2 1 2 Nil	0.01 0.1 0.1 0.10 Nil	0.01 0.13 0.1 0.10 Nil	0.11 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	?	52.10 50.00 71.70 51.25 11.48	57.74 52.01 50.70 52.40 51.10
		Kankura.			Shawank. (Gyabanda). Kankura. Kutikram. Bagdora. (Niphomari). Uligora.						0.10 0.04 0.01 0.2 Nil	1 2 1 2 Nil	0.23 0.07 0.01 0.17 Nil	0.23 0.17 0.01 0.41 Nil	0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 ?	?	67.80 80.52 71.7 10.41 61.62	61.31 74.30 74.10 64.10 ?
	Jalpaiguri.		Jalpaiguri. Aipora Doni. Faliacotta. Debagaj.							0.17 0.47 0.10 0.03	2 1 2 2	0.61 0.17 0.16 0.03	0.61 0.41 0.16 0.1	0.12 ?	?	120.15 152.61 162.22	110.33 ?
			Cooch Behar.	Dumuria. Cooch Behar. Mekligura. Makhanpura.						0.09 0.04 0.05	1 1 2	0.1 0.1 0.10	0.1 0.1 0.10	0.10 0.1 0.20	?	101.0 127.65 127.53 117.00	94.00 113.30 100.80 110.94
	Darjeeling Hill.	Huzi. Biliguri. Darjeeling. Kalampong.							0.52 0.1 0.7 0.44	4 2 2	1.09 0.13 0.43	1.11 0.13 0.47	0.11 0.10 0.30 0.07	?	107.61 102.73 114.70	100.10 100.80 100.80	
Furness.		Kurungum. Aitabab. Furness. Gondwara. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.							0.04 0.15 0.10 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.19 0.1 0.16 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.19 0.1 0.16 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
		North Bangal pore.	Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
	Dumuria.		Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
Dumuria.			Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
		Dumuria.	Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
	Dumuria.		Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
Dumuria.			Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
		Dumuria.	Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
	Dumuria.		Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
Dumuria.			Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
		Dumuria.	Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
	Dumuria.		Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
Dumuria.			Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
		Dumuria.	Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
	Dumuria.		Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
Dumuria.			Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutikram. Bairampore. Marora. Kaliaganj. Madanpore. Tospool. Protadganj.						0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17 0.17	0.11 0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	?	64.55 60.94 46.44 81.33 70.25 54.25 54.40 55.30	50.20 50.40 50.40 ?	
		Dumuria.	Chandpur. Dumuria. Kankura. Kutik														

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 27th of January 1888.—*cond.*

Subdivisional Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain-fall from 1st of month.	Total rain-fall since 1st of May 1887.	Average rain-fall from 1st of May 1887 to date.
			Saturday, 31st January.	Sunday, 1st January.	Monday, 2nd January.	Tuesday, 3rd January.	Wednesday, 4th January.	Thursday, 5th January.	Friday, 6th January.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall in inches.				
NORTH BENGAL—continued.	Nabadwip	Gopalganj...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Sawan...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
NORTH BENGAL	Nabadwip	Chunrah...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Buzar...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Dhenoo...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Blubooah...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Numeram...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Ayrah...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Mohania...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Aarungabad...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
	Gya	Gya...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Nayadish...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Jahanabad...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Arwal...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Daudnagar...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Sherrghati...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Kajouh...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Pakri Barwan...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
	Paina	Paina...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Dinapore...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Behar...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Narh...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Bikram...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Hiss...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
	Mungay	Bagouera...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Mungay...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Jauri...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Gogri...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
	South Hoogul-pore.	Shikpara...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Hunguipore...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Banka...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Kolung...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
	Bantel Per-gunah.	Bamabai...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Gadda...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Paour...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Nya Doocha...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Deoghar...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Jamara...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Sakra...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Numbat...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
CHUTTA NAGPUR.	Nasiribag.	Pachamba (Giridi)...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Havirung...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Bontagur...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Jahudi Hill...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Jacourah Hill...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Barh...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Chitra...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Aaragaha...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Komphar...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Loutranga...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
	Lohardugga.	Kadoni...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Famucow...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Silla...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Bakumad...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Hosainabad...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Harwad...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
	Nagbhoom.	Chaymash...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Chakradhar-pore.	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Chakradhar...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Chakradhar...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Chakradhar...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Chakradhar...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
	Kantbhoom.	Puruba...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Goundpore.	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Moynath-pore.	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Burpahoam...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Jhalda...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77
		Chue...	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	0.69	0.69	0.57	42.28	44.77

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY 1888.

The meteorological conditions of the past week in Bengal have been mainly dependent on the development and advance of an area of barometric depression which made its appearance over Northern India, and which afterwards drifted in a south-easterly direction over South Orissa and across the Bay of Bengal. On Friday the 20th, or the last day of the previous week, the weather conditions over the whole of India were fairly normal, except that a large low pressure area was appearing, the centre of which was south of Quetta and west of Jacobabad. On the 21st the area of low pressure moved to the east-south-eastward, and a large diffused depression existed over Sind, Guzerat, Central India and the Berars. On the 22nd the depression concentrated and became rather more local, and the centre appeared to the west of Ajmere and Jaypore. On the 23rd the depression travelled slowly south-eastward, and the centre was near Seoni in the Central Provinces, while on the 24th it had advanced to near Raipur. On the 25th and 26th the depression continued its east-south-easterly advance, and on the 27th it was near Gopalpur, and it subsequently crossed the Bay of Bengal to Akyab. This depression or feeble storm has naturally very materially influenced the weather in Bengal, and the usual north-east monsoon conditions became almost entirely reversed. The reversal of the conditions commenced in the western and northern districts and gradually spread over the eastern and south-eastern. Thus from about the 22nd skies clouded over and rain commenced to fall in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur; these conditions extended to parts of South-West Bengal on the 23rd, and on the 26th and 27th disturbed conditions existed over the whole province and moderate to heavy rain became general in all districts. At the same time the northerly wind current which had been previously blowing over Bengal became almost reversed, and light southerly winds were reported in many instances. Humidity also rose very rapidly, while the night temperatures increased, though the day temperatures still remained low. Thus at the close of the week dull gloomy weather with rain and decidedly low day temperatures prevailed generally over the province.

Barometer.—Pressure was increasing at the commencement of the week, but from the 24th a rather rapid fall set in, owing to the advance of the depression. The falling barometer then lasted till the end of the week. The mean pressure for the whole week for the whole province has, however, been in excess of the normal by 0.02 inch. The excess pressure has, however, been largest in the north of the province, where at Durbhanga it has equalled 0.037 inch, while in the southern districts the excess has been generally small, and at False Point the pressure during the week has been even slightly in defect, thus showing that the southern districts of the province were being most affected by the advancing depression.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the week has in most districts been largely below the normal; thus in Chutia Nagpur and South Behar the defect of the actual from the normal mean temperature has been between 4° and 5°, in North Behar and South-West Bengal the defect has been about 3°, and in East and North Bengal it has equalled about 1°, though in Orissa the small defect of 0.6° has been registered. For the whole province the mean temperature of the week has been 2.4° below the normal.

As has been previously stated, the day or maximum temperatures have shown the greatest deficiency owing to the cloudy weather and rainfall, and thus at some stations the average maximum or day temperature for the week has been 7° and 8° below the normal, while at Hazaribagh and Gya the defect has been between 8° and 9°. That the defects have been principally in the day temperatures is seen from the figures in the following table, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical selected stations in different districts of the province are compared with the normal values for the same period. It will be seen that the average maximum or day temperature of these nine stations has been 5.8° below the normal, while the average of the night or minimum temperature has been only 0.6° in defect.

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual temperature from the normal mean for the week ending the 27th January 1888.

	Normal mean maxi- mum tem- perature for the week ending 27th January.	Actual mean maxi- mum tem- perature for the week ending 27th January 1888.	Excess or defect of the actual tem- perature from the normal mean.	Normal mean mini- mum tem- perature for the week ending 27th January.	Actual mean mini- mum tem- perature for the week ending 27th January 1888.	Excess or defect of the actual tem- perature from the normal mean.	Normal mean daily tempera- ture for the week ending 27th January.	Actual mean daily tempera- ture for the week ending 27th January 1888.	Excess or defect of the actual tem- perature from the normal mean.
Calcutta	85.4	83.5	-1.9	60.8	61.7	+0.9	73.0	72.8	-0.2
Calcutta (Alipore)	77.9	75.0	-2.9	55.7	55.5	-0.2	66.8	65.2	-1.6
Dacca	78.3	74.6	-3.7	54.3	53.9	-0.4	66.9	65.3	-1.6
Burdwan	78.0	75.5	-2.5	54.4	54.0	-0.4	66.7	65.7	-1.0
Patna (Bankipore)	78.5	75.5	-3.0	49.3	49.1	-0.2	61.4	60.0	-1.4
Gya	78.3	68.4	-9.9	51.2	50.0	-1.2	61.2	50.2	-11.0
Purneah	78.3	68.3	-10.0	47.7	47.7	0.0	61.0	55.0	-6.0
Hazaribagh	78.5	65.3	-13.2	50.5	48.9	-1.6	62.0	57.0	-5.0
Seojeeling	44.5	46.0	+1.5	33.0	32.6	-0.4	59.1	59.3	+0.2

Rainfall.—The causes of the occurrence of the general rainfall during the week have already been discussed. Rainfall has been heaviest in Chutia Nagpur; South-Bihar and South-West Bengal, where the amounts have averaged almost an inch; in Orissa and East Bengal the falls have equalled an average amount of nearly two-thirds of an inch, and in North Bihar a general fall of about half an inch has been received. The rainfall has been smallest in amount in North Bengal, where, up to the close of the week, the average fall had only amounted to 0.15 inch. For the whole province there has therefore been a general average fall of 0.64 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 27th of January 1888:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Average: for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st of May 1887.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	83.8	48.0	78.7	61.0	69.8	-0.0	0.80	0.10	+0.70	1.8	0.3	+1.5	0.80	0.24	41.22	54.17
South-West Bengal	78.8	43.0	73.2	58.8	63.5	-3.1	0.94	0.12	+0.72	2.3	0.3	+2.0	0.88	0.37	47.58	52.19
East Bengal	79.6	45.5	74.0	62.0	63.9	-2.0	0.85	0.16	+0.69	1.3	0.4	+0.9	0.85	0.40	50.15	74.58
North Bengal	76.8	42.3	72.3	60.0	61.4	-0.8	0.15	0.11	+0.04	1.3	0.4	+0.9	0.10	0.30	73.70	70.01
North Bihar	72.2	42.9	67.2	50.0	58.6	-2.7	0.44	0.31	+0.27	2.1	0.8	+1.3	0.48	0.87	62.25	48.47
South Bihar	73.4	42.9	67.2	48.0	58.8	-4.0	0.80	0.12	+0.68	2.8	0.4	+2.4	0.84	0.40	42.09	43.04
Chutia Nagpur	71.6	41.4	66.0	48.0	57.0	-4.5	0.85	0.15	+0.70	2.8	0.4	+2.4	1.15	0.44	45.71	60.37

* Chyubassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

A. PEDLER,

The 31st January 1888.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th January 1888.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1888.							Inches.		%	Inches.
January	22nd	62.7	75.4	21.0	49.4	54.5	.318	40.6	56	.....
"	23rd	58.4	65.9	13.0	52.9	56.5	.433	54.9	89	0.06
"	24th	64.3	76.1	21.2	54.9	61.7	.517	59.9	88	0.08
"	25th	65.5	72.9	13.0	59.9	59.1	.418	54.0	66	0.03
"	26th	60.9	72.9	18.0	54.9	59.3	.485	58.1	90	0.19
"	27th	68.4	69.1	11.7	57.4	62.5	.556	61.9	95	0.74
"	28th	64.6	72.4	18.9	58.5	60.0	.458	56.5	75	0.02

The mean temperature of the seven days

... 62.8

The extreme variation of temperature

... 26.7

The maximum temperature

... 76.1

The mean relative humidity

... 80

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th January 1888

... 1.11

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;

A. PEARCE,

The 30th January 1888.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Ahpore Observatory from
22nd to 28th January 1888**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 30" F. hr	TEMPERATURE				HYGROMETRY				WIND		Rain	WEATHER.
					Mean	Maximum	Range	Minimum	Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity	Prevailing direction	Miles per hour		
1888		0		Inches	0	0	0	0	0	Inches	0	%			Inches	
Jan	22nd	120.9	8.7	30.053	60.7	73.7	24.2	49.6	53.6	0.320	46.8	64	Calm and variable	1	Nil	Chiefly clear, -
"	23rd	81.0	Nil	051	59.1	65.0	11.6	53.5	55.9	408	53.3	81	N by E and calm	3	0.11	Chiefly cloudy, -
"	24th	133.1	5.5	021	63.9	74.1	19.0	55.1	60.3	492	57.9	82	N by E, WNW and calm	20	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, -
"	25th	124.1	5.3	030	64.7	71.6	11.3	60.3	59.2	432	54.3	72	NNE and calm	0.5	0.00	Chiefly cloudy, -
"	26th	128.5	3.9	29.980	62.0	73.5	17.1	56.4	58.0	432	54.9	78	ENE and variable	0.1	0.17	Chiefly cloudy, -
"	27th	94.3	0.5	912	63.4	66.1	10.1	58.3	61.1	510	59.5	87	ENE and N	7.5	0.57	Chiefly cloudy, -
"	28th	127.5	9.9	915	62.1	70.6	11	59.2	57.8	421	51.2	76	NNW and NW	0.4	0.02	Morning cloudy, -

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.008

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 29.996

Hours,

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... 33.7

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... 76.9

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 62.3

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 68.5

The extreme variation of temperature ... 24.6

The maximum temperature ... 74.1

Miles

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... 10

ft/s

The highest pressure of wind on one square foot ... 2

%

The mean relative humidity ... 77

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 70

Inches

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th January 1888 ... 0.92

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 0.11

The total fall from 1st to 28th January 1888 ... 0.92

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 0.28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, p passing temporary showers, t thunder, < lightening, a dew, - fog.

A. PENLER,

for Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;

Calcutta, the 30th January 1888.

MEMORANDUM.

The table annexed to this memorandum shows:—

1. That during the week ending 7th January 1888, the birth and death-rates of the principal Municipalities in Bengal amounted to 21.0 and 26.9 per 1,000 of population, respectively, as opposed to 25.6 and 30.7 per 1,000 respectively, in the preceding week ending 31st December, indicating a very considerable decrease in the registration of both.

2. That they were registered in the highest proportions by the following Municipalities:—

<i>Births.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Narainganj	...	49.7	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	48.6
Howrah	...	30.3	Uttarpara	...	37.8
Durbianga	...	28.3	Kishnagar	...	37.8
Hughli	...	26.2	Beaulah	...	36.8
Bhagulpur	...	28.1	Serampur	...	35.4
			Narainganj	...	33.1
			Hughli	...	30.9
			Howrah	...	30.3
			Burdwan	...	29.0

3. That, contrasted with the results of the preceding week, it appears that there occurred a sensible decrease of mortality from fever and bowel-complaints, notably from the former; fractional decreases in fatal results from cholera and the maladies grouped under the head of "Other causes," and no variation in fatality from small-pox and injury:—

		Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
		7th Jan., 1888.	31st Dec., 1887.
Cholera	...	2.9	3.3
Small-pox	...	.03	.03
Fever	...	11.2	13.3
Bowel-complaints	...	4.4	5.5
Injury	...	.2	.2
Other causes	...	8.1	8.3

4. That in local incidence of the diseases above named, while no Municipality presented noticeably high mortality from small-pox, bowel-complaints and injury, the following Municipalities exhibited the death-rates noted opposite them from cholera, fever and "other causes."

<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Fever.</i>		<i>Other causes.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Santipur	... 14.0	Beaulah	... 31.5	Serampur	... 18.7
Suburbs of Calcutta	... 10.1	Narainganj	... 29.0	Suburbs of Calcutta	... 13.4
Dacca	... 3.2	Kishnagar	... 24.5	Gya	... 13.0
				Kishnagar	... 11.3
				Bhagulpur	... 10.9
				Puri	... 10.5

5. That the mortality referable to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stood as follows:—

<i>According to Sex.</i>			<i>According to Class.</i>			<i>According to Age.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	27.1	Christians	...	26.1	Under 1 year	...	174.9
Females	...	26.7	Hindus	...	26.8	1 and under 6 years	...	30.8
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	...	115	Mahomedans	...	27.5	5	" 10	" ... 15.1
						10	" 15	" ... 7.2
						15	" 20	" ... 19.9
						20	" 30	" ... 18.0
						30	" 40	" ... 19.8
						40	" 50	" ... 22.4
						50	" 60	" ... 28.4
						60 years and upwards	...	30.1

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

The 28th January 1888

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
							RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
							Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Infant.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per week in the previous week.	Male.	Female.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Baranagar	15,865	16,017	31,882	10.7	11.0	10.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5</

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Office of Sanitary Commission for Brazil.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commission for Havana

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2-nd January 1888, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2ND JANUARY 1888			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2ND JANUARY 1887		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
	No	Mds.	Rs.	No	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	1,832	4,99,075	0,592	1,745	2,62,667	6,036
Jute ...	241	1,07,075	1,856	86	66,120	1,000
Firewood ...	90	59,700	309	105	4,850	877
Other articles ...	961	2,18,080	3,251	910	2,20,795	3,550
Total	3,124	8,83,930	15,638	2,646	6,04,438	10,293

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of October 1887, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1887.		1886.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1887.	1886.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	4,554	2,448	3,938	1,832	2,400	6,270	2,136	
Cotton, raw	10	12	12	42	22	54		32
Cotton piece-goods—								
1.—European—								
a.—In bales and bundles	2,479	200	1,406	214	2,679	1,622	1,057	
Grains—								
2.—Rice	2,248	1,773	311	1,770	3,012	2,000	1,572	
3.—Others	783	3,475	323	911	4,318	914	3,364	
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle—								
a.—Undressed	13	608	17	892	610	949		293
Jute—								
1.—Raw—								
a.—Screwed		3,022		4,113	3,022	4,413	609	
b.—Unscrewed	10	40,451		30,608	40,461	30,608	10,853	
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	69	1,543	60	1,088	1,603	1,148	455	
Metals—								
3.—Brass and copper, wrought	1,040	88	401	39	1,128	542	586	
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	265	6			270		270	
2.—Others	124	13	350	19	147	369		229
Oil-seeds—								
3.—Til or gingelly	201	457	174	39	638	213	425	
Provisions—								
2.—Betchants	57	367	24	117	424	161	263	
3.—Others	246	147	183	252	433	436		1
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1,844	872	1,195	803	2,710	2,061	655	
Salt	2,420	8	1,160	4	2,428	1,454	974	
Sugar—								
2.—Undrained	408	249	227	187	707	414	293	
Tea								
1.—Indian		1,789		1,943	1,789	1,943		159
Wood—								
1.—Timber	129	143	114	63	272	164	108	
2.—Firewood	1,339	19	1,303	37	1,367	1,346	11	
Tobacco	77	866	41	900	943	947		4
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Unmanufactured	1,770	1,347	1,139	890	3,273	2,139	1,134	
Hay, straw, and woolse (C. & S. E. Section)	318		312		318	312	6	
Total	20,541	62,404	13,104	40,324	23,906	60,432	24,286	718

Includes Dacca and excludes local traffic of the Northern Bengal and Kanuwa-Dharila Railways during 1886.

INCREASES.

	Tons.
Coal	2,130
For railway and flotilla purposes principally.	
Cotton piece-goods	1,057
Due to large despatches to up-country marts on the occasion of the poushas.	
Rice	1,572
From the northern section principally.	
Grains	3,394
Good crops and a favourable market.	
Jute	10,944
This increase is principally due to the interruption to traffic in October 1886 caused by the failure of the Pachoria bridge.	
Gunny-bags	455
Corresponding with the increase in grains and seeds.	
Metals (brass and copper wrought)	586
Manufactures for domestic purposes, &c.	
Oil-seeds	425
Due to an improvement in the English market.	
Railway plant	655
For repairs and renewals.	
Salt	974
For the hide exporting stations principally.	

DECREASES.

The decrease appearing under hides, oils and tea are comparatively insignificant and are attributable to ordinary fluctuations.

CALCUTTA, the 19th December 1887.

F. P. QUINLAN, Examiner of Accounts.

Bengal Central Railway.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of October 1887, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STATIONS.	1887.		1888.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1887.	1888.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Coal	341	...	361	...	351	361	...	210
Cotton, raw	1	2	3	1	3	4	...	1
Cotton twist and yarn—								
1.—European	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton piece-goods—								
1.—European—								
a.—in bales and bundles	131	...	64	1	131	53	76	...
b.—in boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian—								
a.—in bales and bundles	...	...	...	...	...	...
b.—in boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grains—								
2.—Rice	8	204	8	90	210	107	103	...
3.—Others	27	65	152	6	162	157	5	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle—								
a.—Dressed	...	...	...	...	...	...
b.—Undressed	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.—								
a.—Dressed	...	33	...	22	33	...	11	...
b.—Undressed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw—								
a.—screwed	...	...	...	63	...	53	...	...
b.—unscrewed	16	4,248	...	658	4,284	658	3,606	...
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	1	7	2	1	8	3	5	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Brass, unwrought	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Brass and copper, wrought	...	10	12	...	54	18	36	...
4.—Iron	41	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Tin	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—								
2.—Kerosine	48	...	...	...	48	...	48	...
3.—Others	38	...	55	...	38	55	...	27
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Til or gingelly	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Niger	55	38	43	...	...	41	40	...
5.—Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.—Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—								
2.—Betelnuts	5	330	...	78	341	79	262	...
3.—Others	32	31	19	18	63	30	33	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock	8	30	24	37	45	65	...	20
Salt	126	...	97	...	126	97	29	...
Sugar—								
1.—Drained	...	...	7	92	266	99	167	...
2.—Undrained	39	236	...	...	...	...
Wood—								
1.—Timber	24	17	13	...	48	13	35	...
2.—Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toharpur	21	43	18	33	63	41	22	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Manufactured	480	118	119	113	607	232	375	...
Total	1,323	5,416	1,104	1,307	6,830	2,401	4,429	311

INCREASES.

	Tons.
Rice	103
From Singha station principally.	
Jute	3,606
From Singha and Khoolna stations principally.	
Betelnuts	
For export to British Burma.	
Sugar	167
This increase is due to a slight improvement in the market which has been for some months past in a depressed condition.	

DECREASES.

Coal	210
Due to sufficiency of stocks at Khoolna, Bongong and Nowapara for Railway and Flotilla purposes.	

CALCUTTA, the 30th January 1888.

F. P. QUINLAN, Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1888, on 1,513½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTILE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		(Other earnings (estimated)).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	278,206*	3,28,097 9 0	20,68,091 30	6,15,117 1 0	20,172 5 0	9,61,472 1 0	61,941½	101,972½	168,814
	518,102	6,20,072 12 0	37,97,704 20	11,6,073 3 0	40,256 0 0	20,16,291 4 9	127,682½	214,053½	342,736
Total for 3 weeks.	797,308	9,48,170 5 0	58,65,795 50	17,81,190 4 0	60,428 5 0	29,77,763 0 9	189,624½	316,026½	505,651
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,13,000	2,56,417 1 0	23,60,006 30	5,58,751 3 0	18,910 12 0	9,07,182 0 0	69,154½	102,945	171,600
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.		169 10 0		384 0 10	11 12 5	590 2 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	1,16,912½	8,01,834 12 0	78,18,051 30	20,15,178 4 0	57,102 11 0	24,76,315 11 0	204,146	339,781	545,376

* The increase in Coaching traffic is principally due to the Combs-Mela at Allahabad.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. L.M. Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 22ND JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 21ST JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,513	9,61,181	636	1,513½	9,61,472	635	1,517	9,71,55,073	634	1,517	9,61,00,346	637		7,45,067

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1888, on 57½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTILE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		(Other earnings (estimated)).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	12,452	7,810 13 0	38,454 20	2,400 8 0	36 0 0	10,176 11 0	1,697	421	2,568
	221	151 11 10	670 30	45 5 8	0 10 2	177 11 8			
	26,507	19,751 8 0	66,600 0	3,932 1 0	56 3 0	17,679 11 0	3,125	1,933	4,768
Total for 3 weeks.	41,180	27,562 0 0	1,04,954 20	6,432 9 0	92 3 0	27,855 8 0	5,412	1,854	7,266
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	10,360	5,402 0 0	42,618 20	2,780 12 0	71 3 0	8,253 0 0	1,741	421	2,394
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	181	94 4 5	745 0	48 12 4	1 3 11	144 4 9			
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	31,268½	17,001 13 0	1,28,108 30	8,767 14 0	140 3 9	25,820 14 9	5,589	2,334	7,702

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 22ND JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 21ST JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
57½	8,214	144	57½	10,177	178	57½	4,26,520	178	57½	4,06,643	168		21,877

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1888, on 12 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week (or per mile of railway for previous 2 weeks of half-year)	5,362	Rs 600 7 0 67 8 7	Mds 51,825 10	Rs 652 2 0 64 6 6	Rs 13 0 0 0 14 0	Rs 1,139 0 0 112 12 0	561	230	691
Total for 3 weeks	10,440	Rs 1,179 4 0 1,804 13 0	Mds 97,743 20	Rs 1,217 7 0	Rs 28 8 0	Rs 1,527 12 0	1,014	440	1,454
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,953	Rs 498 0 8	Mds 14,764 0	Rs 537 12 0	Rs 4 4 1	Rs 544 3 2	119	134	253
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		Rs 40 8 1		Rs 38 2 4	Rs 0 5 10	Rs 49 0 1			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,074	Rs 1,128 13 10	Mds 87,712 30	Rs 1,181 11 0	Rs 19 11 0	Rs 2,729 4 7	1,102	134	1,236

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. 221, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 2ND JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 21ST JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1888	Total decrease in 1888
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
12	Rs. 824	Rs. 67	12	Rs. 1,154	Rs. 111	12	Rs. 374 1	Rs. 75	12	Rs. 249 10	Rs. 77	1,050	..

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1888, on 74 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week (or per mile of railway for previous 2 weeks of half-year)	4,517	Rs 3,495 6 0 46 11 5	Mds 87,125 50	Rs 4,081 4 7 50 14 0	Rs 15 4 0 1 10 7	Rs 8,091 14 0 100 1 3	118	1,100	2,118
Total for 3 weeks	8,984	Rs 6,419 5 0 10,412 11 0	Mds 170,538 10	Rs 10,714 5 0	Rs 224 1 0	Rs 17,847 14 0	1,121	1,100	2,221
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,113	Rs 4,594 10 4	Mds 1,07,047 30	Rs 5,194 13 0	Rs 91 4 6	Rs 9,888 23 2	1,127	1,200	2,327
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		Rs 61 6 10		Rs 69 8 3	Rs 1 4 2	Rs 133 1 1			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,080	Rs 25,771 0 1	Mds 3,33,468 30	Rs 17,778 15 0	Rs 290 2 0	Rs 28,351 7 7	2,181	1,100	3,281

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. 221, Railway dated 23rd July 1883

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 2ND JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 21ST JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1888	Total decrease in 1888
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
74	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 161	74	Rs. 8,090	Rs. 108	74	Rs. 5,18,016	Rs. 100	74	Rs. 9,40,370	Rs. 115	44,724	...

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1888, = 2½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coach hire receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds. B	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11,702	4,251 15 0	8,385 0	1,751 8 6	8 4 0	116 3 0	902	00	902
Or per mile of railway		221 4 30		8 6 1	0 1 9	23 15 0			
For previous 2 week of half-year	11,413	8,670 2 0	14,304 10	4,671 12 0	5 2 4	1,567 9 6	1,947	417	1,936
Total for 3 weeks	56,021	14,794 1 8	20,000 10	4,411 0 0	31 0 0	1,443 2 0	2,719	185	2,904
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,677	4,411 11 2	8,174 10	257 8 0	7 3 3	4,674 1 5	924	41	965
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		134 6 11		11 0	0 5 2	210 4 3			
Total in corresponding date of previous year	51,311	12,835 5 1	20,114 10	6,621 11 0	17 9 5	13,517 7 8	2,367	115	2,482

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeessur Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. 221 Railway, dated 23rd July 1884

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21st JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21st JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 21st JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 21st JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1888	Total decrease in 1888
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
22½	Rs 4,178	Rs 210	22½	Rs 6,116	Rs 280	22½	Rs 1,901 230	Rs 204	22½	Rs 2,174 80	Rs 221	Rs 17,611	—

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N. B. Dacca, K and D, and ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1888, on 645 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including Steam boat	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coach hire receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	112,514	61,274 0 0	5,00,800 0	1,07,841 0 0	11,207 0 0	3,80,743 0 0	21,422	20,887	42,309
Or per mile of railway	174	95 0 0	776 0	167 0 0	1 0 0*	263 0 0			per mile
For previous 1 week of half-year	110,205	59,210 0 0	4,81,561 0	1,01,061 0 0	12,493 0 0	1,40,710 0 0	21,259	23,300	44,559
Total for 3 weeks	271,740	1,20,434 0 0	9,86,941 0	2,10,904 0 0	23,704 0 0	3,61,125 0 0	42,681	43,905	86,586
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,578†	54,650 0 0	4,71,278 0	90,206 0 0	9,132 0 0	1,10,968 0 0	19,310	18,671	37,981
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	203	80 0 0	728 0	142 0 0	1 0 0*	203 0 0			per mile
Total in corresponding date of previous year	260,698	1,16,164 0 0	8,70,768 0	1,81,100 0 0	19,818 0 0	2,46,180 0 0	41,532	31,414	72,946

* Excludes of Steamboat earnings.
† Includes monthly tickets.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15th JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14th JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 15th JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 14th JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
408	Rs 1,40,000	Rs 347	616	Rs 1,80,322	Rs 290	606	Rs 50,09,260	Rs 236	645	Rs 74,33,325*	Rs 280	Rs 12,32,070	—

* Audited up to 31st December 1887.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1888, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,800	7,314 0 0	30,729 0	3,746 0 0	50 0 0	11,112 0 0	3,501	1,709	5,210
Or per mile of railway	166	58 0 0	248 0	30 0 0	.....	89 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	21,001	7,090 0 0	30,225 0	3,631 0 0	70 0 0	11,301 0 0	3,561	1,709	5,270
Total for 2 weeks	41,801	14,404 0 0	60,954 0	7,377 0 0	120 0 0	22,413 0 0	7,062	3,418	10,480
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,514*	7,020 0 0	21,260 0	1,515 0 0	13 0 0	8,051 0 0	3,089	1,541	4,630
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	164	56 0 0	170 0	11 0 0	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	40,029	14,041 0 0	41,018 0	2,495 0 0	66 0 0	10,012 0 0	6,002	3,181	11,180

* 6,449 Monthly Tickets.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 15TH JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 14TH JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
125	8,954	72	125	11,112	89	125	4,48,002	87	125	6,30,102*	101	Rs. 22,100	.....

* Audited up to week ending 3rd December 1887.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1888, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,257	5,046 0 0	13,070 0	1,848 0 0	40 0 0	6,092 0 0	2,001	903	2,904
Or per mile of railway	154	58 0 0	150 0	19 0 0	3 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	14,427	5,255 0 0	24,235 0	2,521 0 0	50 0 0	6,727 0 0	2,102	903	3,005
Total for 2 weeks	27,684	10,301 0 0	27,005 0	4,369 0 0	90 0 0	12,819 0 0	4,103	1,806	5,909
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,689	3,628 0 0	12,201 0	1,358 0 0	38 0 0	5,015 0 0	2,175	807	2,982
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	139	42 0 0	143 0	16 0 0	.....	58 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	25,940	8,301 0 0	24,954 0	2,842 0 0	96 0 0	11,239 0 0	4,785	1,602	6,387

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 15TH JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 14TH JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
86	5,046	58	86	6,092	70	86	2,08,342	59	86	2,40,421*	69	Rs. 33,079	.....

* Audited up to week ending 3rd December 1887.

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

(PURBEAH SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1888, on 39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,467	120 0 0	20,193 0	1,631 0 0	20 0 0	2,540 0 0	546	546	1,092
Or per mile of railway ...	63	24 0 0	518 0	42 0 0	...	65 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	2,785	185 0 0	15,973 0	1,344 0 0	15 0 0	2,285 0 0	546	546	1,092
Total for 2 weeks ...	5,252	1,131 0 0	36,236 0	3,024 0 0	35 0 0	4,863 0 0	1,092	1,092	2,184
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Assam-Bihar State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 15TH JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 15TH JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	39	2,580	...	...	...	...	39	92,352*	...	92,352	...

* Audited up to week ending 3rd December 1887.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st January 1888, on 37½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,465	1,054 0 0	31,325 0	706 0 0	24 0 0	1,860 0 0	600	254	753
Or per mile of railway ...	103	38 13 0	828 0	23 2 0	6 15 0	57 14 0	...	...	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	5,392	1,906 0 0	37,423 0	2,004 0 0	23 0 0	4,025 0 0	1,018	683	1,701
Total for 3 weeks ...	6,177	2,404 0 0	64,548 0	2,590 0 0	51 0 0	4,875 0 0	1,627	937	2,564
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,744	1,051 11 0	31,120 20	643 8 0	27 13 6	1,783 0 0	500	254	753
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	101	38 0 0	810 0	23 10 0	7 4 0	56 7 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	7,923	2,446 1 0	51,561 0	2,672 4 0	124 7 0	5,642 13 3	1,608	1,000	2,608

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhati State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 21ST JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
37½	1,783	85	27½	1,860	88	27½	68,054	89	37½	73,973	98	5,919	...

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st January 1888, on 259 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Wagon carted	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
Total traffic for the week on 259 miles open	3814	Rs 15,700	Mds 141	Rs 11,000	Rs 845 00	Rs 26,545 00	62.5	8,945	22,190
Or per mile of railway	147	Rs 61 00	Mds 0.54	Rs 42 40	Rs 3.26	Rs 107 70			
For previous 21 weeks of full year 1887	74,302	Rs 2,72,700	Mds 4,041	Rs 1,16,800	Rs 8,100 00	Rs 3,98,600 00	1,645	15,370	27,915
Total for 4 weeks	115,115	Rs 4,04,000	Mds 11,721	Rs 3,50,000	Rs 12,940 00	Rs 8,16,940 00	18.71	23,813	41,085
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,500	Rs 11,000	Mds 1,145	Rs 8,000	Rs 2,371 3	Rs 22,411 8	7.0	4,552	14,479
Per mile of railway (current week)	126	Rs 42 40	Mds 0.54	Rs 32 00	Rs 1 10	Rs 113 90			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	101,115	Rs 4,04,000	Mds 11,721	Rs 3,50,000	Rs 12,940 00	Rs 8,16,940 00	18.71	23,813	41,085

* Steam boat earnings included in calculating Total earnings per mile of Railway

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 31 JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 31 JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
240	Rs. 30,300	Rs. 126	289	Rs. 35,007	Rs. 121	240	Rs. 12,600 00	Rs. 52 50	251 05	Rs. 13,07,6 5	Rs. 143	Rs. 1,42,363	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Rs.

Approximate earnings for week ending 14th January 1888	..	..	5,484
Corresponding week last year	..	..	4,370
Increase	..	..	1,114
Receipts from 1st to 14th January 1888	..	..	9,616
From 1st to 14th January 1887	..	..	8,369
Increase	..	..	1,247
Miles open, week ending 14th January 1887	..	..	51
Corresponding week last year	..	..	51
Receipts per mile open, week ending 14th January 1888	..	..	187 8 8
Corresponding week last year	..	..	87 11 0
Increase	..	..	21 13 8

DARJEELING, the 24th January 1888.

H. BIRCH, Acting Secretary, D.H. Ry.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 28th January, 1888, at 11 A.M.

Present:

The HON. SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
 The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.
 The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.I.
 The HON. O. P. L. MACAULAY, C.I.E.
 The HON. T. T. ALLEN.
 The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON, RT.
 The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT, K.C.I.E.
 The HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.
 The HON. G. IRVING.
 The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER.
 The HON. DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.
 The HON. C. H. MOORE.
 The HON. DR. GOOROO DAS BANERJEE.

CALCUTTA AND SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES AMALGAMATION BILL.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—Before calling upon the Hon. Sir Henry Harrison to make the motion which stands in his name, I have a few suggestions to offer to the Council as to the best method of proceeding with the business before us. I have noticed that the amendments which have been printed are rather confusing. We have the same amendments proposed in different words by different members of the Council and we have also the same amendments proposed two or three times in different sections of the Bill. But on looking into the amendments I found that they all group themselves into two or three different heads, and by grouping them in this way we shall be able to raise debates practically on the different heads to which the amendments belong, and then we can put to the vote the amendments separately under each head; and with the permission of the Council I propose to do so. For instance, the first question raised in the amendments is that of the amalgamation of the Suburbs with Calcutta. Technically speaking, these amendments fall under Chapter I, which is not now before the Council. Chapter I being, as I fancy is usual in drafting, the chapter of definitions, is left to the last. I think in all Select Committees it is usual to leave the settlement of the definitions virtually until you have the whole Bill ready. On the other hand, it will obviously be unreasonable to go on discussing the constitution of the Municipality without allowing the question as to the amalgamation of the Suburbs to be raised, because the whole object of the Bill is really to provide for the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the Town; and if amalgamation is to be refused, why the whole Bill will go. It will be observed that amendments Nos. 1 to 4 deal with the question of amalgamation, and that amendments Nos. 7 to 9 are dependent upon that question. I, therefore, propose that that question be first discussed. That night, if the hon. member agrees, be discussed under amendment No. 7 which stands in his name, and in that case I would take amendment No. 7 first. On the other hand, although not strictly in order, I shall not in the least object to amendment No. 1 being put as it is, although that part of the Bill is not before us. But as at present advised, I propose that we should take amendment No. 7 first and raise a debate as to the amalgamation on that amendment.

The next group of amendments touches the question of the number of the Commissioners and the proportion of nominees. It is difficult to separate these two questions; they are mixed up in the amendment and in the drafting of the Bill, and I do not see how they can be taken separately. It will be observed that amendments Nos. 10 to 17 all touch upon that point. Then amendments Nos. 18 and 19 are separate, and they do not come under any of these groups: and again amendments Nos. 21 to 23 are all amendments touching a subsequent point, not as to the number of Commissioners, but as to how they are to be distributed. So that leaving out amendments Nos. 17 and 18, we may divide the amendments into three groups—1st, as to amalgamation; 2ndly, as to the number of Commissioners and proportion of nominees; and 3rdly, as to the distribution of the Commissioners, and I shall ask the hon. member who proposes the first three or four amendments to deal first with the question of amalgamation, and when that has been discussed I will put his amendment to the vote. I shall then ask that the question of the number of the Commissioners and the proportion of nominees be brought forward; and thirdly, the question as to the distribution of the Commissioners, and I shall then put these to the vote. That is what I propose to do with the approval of the Council.

The Hon. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that the further preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. SIR HENRY HARRISON also moved that the clauses of Chapter II, Part I, of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DAS BANERJEE moved that in section 5 the words "and all rights and interests in immoveable property situated within the area by this Act added to the Town of Calcutta, which are now vested in or held in trust for the Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta" be omitted. He said:—This implies that I oppose the principle of amalgamation on which the definition of the Bill is founded, but technically speaking that *definition* is not before the Council. But as Chapter II, Part I, is before the Council, and as section 5 refers to that Chapter, my amendment that this portion of section 5 be omitted, implies that the scheme of amalgamation on which this section and the subsequent section, and the other provisions of Part I, Chapter II, are based, should not be accepted. In moving this amendment I am bound to say that I speak with some hesitation and diffidence, seeing that my views are opposed not only to opinions which are certainly entitled to very great respect, but may be taken to be opposed to already settled and accepted principles. Nevertheless there are certain objections against the principle which to my humble apprehension, appear so strong that I deem it my duty to place them briefly before the Council for their consideration. First, I submit that the scheme of amalgamation fails to secure the object for which it is intended. That object is to improve the sanitary condition of the Suburbs of Calcutta. Now the scheme proposed is not one of mere federalization of the suburbs and the town, but one of complete amalgamation between the two, with a uniform rate of taxation all round. That means that taxation in the Suburbs is to be at least doubled if not trebled. Now this sudden pressure of increased taxation on the poor population of the Suburbs, a population consisting for the most part of poor clerks, petty shop-keepers and labourers, will inevitably drive a considerable number of them to places beyond the boundary, places which, as we all know, are less suited for purposes of habitation than those where the present crowded bustees are now located. Then, again, we shall have much less efficient conservancy arrangements than we have under the present Suburban Municipality. The result will be that, instead of crowded bustees in the places where they now are, we shall have almost equally crowded and filthy bustees springing up under less advantageous circumstances for purposes of municipal administration, and the diseases which now prevail in the area to be amalgamated will spread in an aggravated form in places in which it will be impracticable to reduce them by adequate conservancy arrangements. The town therefore will continue to be as contaminated by adjacent crowded and filthy bustees as it now is.

Then, *secondly*, I submit that the present scheme will impair the efficiency of the municipal administration of the town. The scheme adds to the present town with an area of ■ little over 6 square miles and with a municipal income of about 28 lakhs of rupees per annum, an additional area of about 12 square miles with an additional income of at most 6 lakhs. It is impossible to understand how this can help affecting materially and prejudicially the efficiency of the present Town Municipality. Nor will it affect the administration merely by reason of the amount of pecuniary resources. I venture to think that the time of the higher officers of the Calcutta Corporation is fully occupied in the work they now have before them, and it is not likely they will have sufficient time to undertake the additional work which will necessarily be placed in their hands by the amalgamation; but if they have spare time in their hands, no doubt the northern portion of the present town needs all their time and energy being devoted to its municipal improvement.

Thirdly, I submit that the scheme of amalgamation will be attended with injustice and hardship in the area proposed to be taken up. The rate of taxation being uniform all round—the taxation in the Suburbs, as I have already said, being increased two-fold, if not actually three-fold—it will naturally raise expectations in the Suburban residents to have the same municipal advantages given to them that the present town enjoys; and no doubt they will be justly entitled to all those advantages. But will it be possible for the new municipality with every possible economy to give them anything like those advantages? It is difficult to see how an income of 34 or 35 lakhs with an area of over 18 square miles can do what an income of 28 lakhs has done for the

present town area of 6 square miles, and this after making all due allowances for differences in respect of density of population in the town and Suburbs.

In the next place the proposed amalgamation will destroy the homogeneous character of the present town. At present the municipal boundaries of the town of Calcutta are co-extensive with the ordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction of the High Court. Under the proposed scheme, part of the municipal town will be subject to the ordinary original civil and criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and another large part of it will be subject to other jurisdictions. And this will be no mere theoretical anomaly, but will lead in many cases, as in the case of prosecutions for municipal offences, to appreciable practical inconvenience. The municipality will have to keep two sets of officers—one to conduct prosecutions in the Calcutta Police Court, another to prosecute offenders either in the Sadah Joint Magistrate's Court or in the Alipore Court.

Lastly, I submit that, whilst the proposed scheme is open to these objections, it is not after all necessary. When I say this, I do not for a moment mean to say that the sanitary condition of the Suburbs does not stand in need of immediate improvement, or that it is anything like what it should be. I quite agree with those enlightened members of the European community who first drew public attention to the subject, and to whom our best thanks are due; but what I do submit is that improvements need not be effected in this sudden and forced manner by creating such a large disturbance in the existing state of things, but that it might be effected by slow degrees under existing arrangements. The failure of the Suburban Municipality to cope with the evil up to this time need not make us despair. In the first place the evil complained of is due to certain inevitable causes. I do not mean to say that under measures of sanitary improvement, well directed, the death-rate in the Suburbs may not be reduced; but I beg leave to point out to those who criticise the administration of the Suburban Municipality, that there is one cause of that death-rate which is independent of the sanitary condition of the Suburbs as far as it can be affected or altered by any municipality. The population of the Suburbs consists, as I have said, of poor clerks and shop-keepers and labourers, and as it is well known that they do not enjoy the means of living in a style such as the majority of the residents of the town, they must necessarily fall easy victims to disease. Death must create greater havoc amongst the poor than amongst the wealthy. Therefore poverty must be remembered as being one of the factors in the case, and so far as it is a factor the Suburbs cannot be improved unless the condition of the residents is improved. Then there is another matter to be borne in mind. The newly constituted municipality has hardly yet had a fair trial. The Suburban area is being divided into tolerably manageable wards, and the constitution of the Suburbs placed on a popular and broad basis. If it is allowed to have a longer term of trial, and if, as the Government of India suggest, power is given to the Government by this Bill to alter the limits of the municipality from time to time, the existence of this power in the Local Government will produce a most wholesome influence on the municipal administration of the Suburbs, and will make the Suburban Municipality strain every nerve to effect improvements, for they will find that necessary to ensure their own existence. If in addition to this they have aid from the Government, and if the Calcutta Corporation augment the income of the municipality by occasional contributions in accordance with an amendment which I shall have the honour to move in its turn, under these favourable conditions the Suburban Municipality may produce the desired effect, slowly though it be, yet surely; and then, as I suggest, if power is vested in the Local Government to alter the limits from time to time, the ultimate remedy, viz. amalgamation, may be resorted to if all this fails, and then without its being open to objection. Then nobody will be able to say that the Suburban Municipality has not had a fair trial, or that the people of the Suburbs have been subjected to taxation without necessity. No one will feel the inequity of the measure, and the people will submit without opposition. Until, however, the Suburban Municipality has had this fair trial, I submit that the forcing of this measure will be attended with hardship, either real or imaginary; and in either case it will give rise to discontent, which ought to be avoided as far as possible.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said: In this matter I am in this position, that I am to a certain extent responsible for the introduction of this measure, because when the Chairman of the Corporation proposed to make certain modifications in the administration of the town so as to aid the Suburban Municipality by extending the water-supply and drainage system, I objected to it on the ground that, while the Suburbs would be benefited, they would not pay the same rates as the town. I therefore recommended that certain parts of the Suburbs be amalgamated with the town so that the measures which the Chairman proposed might be given effect to. That amendment of mine was carried, and that, so far as the Corporation of Calcutta is concerned, is how the matter was disposed of. Therefore I consider myself pledged to support this measure of amalgamation. I was also a member of the Committee which the Government was pleased to appoint to consider this matter, and in that Committee I also gave my assent to this proposal. I did so after the fullest consideration, and I am not prepared now to withdraw from that position. I think it is a deplorable state of things that a person living on one side of a road should not have the same advantages which persons on the other side of the road enjoy; that, although to all intents and purposes the former are members of the town proper, yet as far as sanitary and other measures are concerned, they do not get the same benefit. That is the strongest argument for amalgamation. Then again my hon. friend, the mover of this amendment, forgets that the Government is going to relieve the Corporation of Calcutta from contribution to the Police Fund. That will amount to about 2½ lakhs of rupees, and this sum will enable the Corporation to raise by loan large sums of money which will certainly bring about a decided improvement in the area to be added to the town. I believe that as far as the Commissioners of the present Corporation are concerned, they will be obliged to devote this sum to the improvement of the Suburbs. Therefore there will be this additional fund at the disposal of the new Corporation should the amalgamation take place. My hon. friend seems to be under the impression that the sanitary condition of the Suburbs will not be improved by the amalgamation. I, on the other hand, hold a totally different opinion. I think that if there be one body mainly responsible for looking after the affairs of the Suburbs and the Town, it will be bound to look into the wants and grievances of every inch of ground entrusted to its care; whereas if you have different bodies they will be guided by their own interests, and not look to the benefit of their neighbours. In illustration of this, I would refer to the question of the water-supply pending between the Suburbs and Calcutta. Although a certain arrangement had been come to, pipes had been laid down, and the Commissioners of Calcutta had done everything for the Suburbs which they had undertaken to do; yet the completion of the scheme, as far as the Suburbs is concerned, is as distant as ever. Therefore it seems to me that the general principle of having one body to administer to the wants of this vast area will be decidedly beneficial. No doubt a very large area is going to be added, but my hon. friend forgets that the area of the Bombay Municipality is 27 square miles or thereabouts, and of the Madras Municipality 21 square miles; why, then, the metropolis of India should be confined to an area of 7 square miles I cannot understand? Of course the question of finance is a very serious one, and ought to be considered in all its bearings. The only definite relief which the Government proposes to give in favour of the Corporation will go to a great extent in doing all that is necessary. But a still further sum will be needed. Therefore there is a proposal that the Commissioners should be authorised to raise a duty on petroleum, and it will be unfortunate if that proposal is eliminated from the Act. The object of this amalgamation is to take in the urban portions of the Suburbs. It is very desirable that the urban portions of the Suburbs, which to all intents and purposes are at present little towns, such as Entally, Bhowanipore and Kidderpore, should be brought within the town limits; instead of having all these small towns in different directions, it would certainly be better to have one large town. The death-rate of the Suburbs is appalling, and the town to some extent suffers from it. Of course I know that you cannot go on increasing the area of the town for ever, and there must be a Suburb beyond the line we propose to take. But when you

find that small towns are springing up in the Suburbs, areas which should properly be part and parcel of the metropolitan city, they ought to enjoy the same benefits which the town proper enjoys. On these grounds, I am sorry I cannot support the amendment.

The HON. DR. MOHENDRALAL SIRCAR said:—In addition to the reasons advanced by the hon. mover of the amendment, which are entitled to great weight, I oppose the proposed amalgamation on sanitary grounds, the very grounds on which an amalgamation is sought. By amalgamating the Suburbs, or at least the very large portion of the Suburbs contemplated by the Bill, we shall be compelled to extend our underground system of drainage which includes sewerage into this vast area, and I must say that I contemplate with horror such extension and multiplication of our underground sewers. Already the underground sewers were having a most baneful influence on the health of the town. Disease generally, and fevers in particular, were becoming more virulent than they ever were before, assuming year after year more of a typhoid or typhus character; and I am afraid that by extending this system to the Suburbs, we shall be gradually converting that vast area into a most prolific source of disease of the typhoid and typhus character. On simple sanitary grounds, therefore, I am obliged to oppose the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the present city. If you can possibly exempt the Suburbs from the extension of the underground system of sewerage, I may have no objection to the amalgamation.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—I suppose the Council will expect me to say a few words on this amalgamation scheme which lies at the root of the entire Bill. I admit that the hon. mover of the amendment has adduced many strong and important reasons for his amendments, he has shown many difficulties in the way of amalgamation; but at the same time it seems to me that what he has not done is just what the Council must do, viz., that he has not weighed the reasons for and against amalgamation, and shown to us how the reasons for the amalgamation are either in themselves insufficient or can be met in any way. Fundamentally the reason for the amalgamation is the manifest inferiority of the health of the Suburbs compared with that of the town. It is perfectly true that he referred to that later on in his speech, but it will be desirable if I state it to the Council in a few words. The ordinary death-rate of the Suburbs as compared with that in the town is as 3 to 2. The death-rate in Calcutta itself is very high, but if we deduct from that rate the deaths from ordinary causes not zymotic, we then come to the death-rate in Calcutta from preventible diseases, which is about 14 per mille against a death-rate in the Suburbs of something like 30. That means more than 2 to 1. Something must be done to remedy this; but the moment we approach questions of improvement, such as the extension of the water-supply, the influence of the Salt Lakes, and other conservancy measures either in the Suburbs or in Calcutta, we are met by the difficulty of co-operation or effective control on the part of the Suburbs. The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter has not in any way exaggerated the breakdown of the Suburban Municipality in the matter of the extension of the water-supply. I do not think it possible that the same source of water-supply can be utilized by two bodies whose interests are different; and as regards the Salt Water Lakes it is alleged by the Suburban Commissioners and by some other people who take an interest in sanitary matters, that the health of the Suburbs has been materially damaged by the works carried on there by the Calcutta Corporation in the neighbourhood of their eastern boundary. We naturally have mainly looked to our own interests in the operations which we have carried out. If it is true that the health of a portion of the Suburbs has been damaged by the operations near the Salt Lakes, then, obviously, it is only when they belong to us that their complaints will command our attention. It is extremely important that the Suburbs outside Calcutta in its restricted sense should have a proper system of water-supply and drainage under the control of an efficient Municipal body, and these improvements are far more likely to be effected by an Act of this kind than if they are left to a body like the Suburban Commissioners, whose jurisdiction extends from Chitpore

on the north to Garden Reach on the south, with a large intervening area which is included in the town. The hon. mover of the amendment has admitted that the Suburbs stand in need of improvement, but he protests against the sudden improvements which are to be forced upon them under this Act. I wish I could anticipate any probability of sudden improvements. I am afraid it will be a question between gradual improvements if the Act is passed and the entire absence of improvements if the Bill is thrown out. I was moreover disappointed that the hon. member did not show how his gradual improvements are to take place. He speaks of contributions from the Government and from the Town Corporation, and this is precisely what the Bill proposes to do. The Government proposes to remit the police rate, which will amount to some 3 lakhs annually; and the municipality will no doubt contribute in many ways by the assistance and supervision of their officers, who will give part of their time to the work. It can hardly be said that the Suburbs have an efficient Health Officer or Engineer at present. The Government will give assistance, but is it not natural that when the Government gives its assistance it should be desirous of giving it to a more organised body than the present one? So that, so far as assistance is concerned, it is precisely what it is now proposed to do. The general conception underlying the Bill is that the Calcutta Corporation should be placed in funds to the extent of 3 lakhs more than they now have at command yearly, and that this amount should be devoted to the improvement of the Suburbs. Also that the Suburban taxation should be raised to the Calcutta limit, on the understanding that the extra taxation shall also go for their benefit: thus on the whole it may be said that 5 lakhs more will be available every year to expend on the Suburban area than at present. Here is some tangible scheme of improvement put before the public. By uniting all these Suburbs under one authority, and having 5 lakhs available more than at present, the Suburbs no doubt can be improved. Can they under any other system, if so, what? As to the objection that the Act would involve the introduction of the underground drainage in the Suburbs, there is nothing in the law to provide for this. It was a matter which would be left to the consideration of the Corporation. If it was not wise, why should not the hon. member raise his potent voice in the Corporation of which he was so distinguished a Member to object to the scheme being extended? A most important question for the new Corporation would be whether the underground drainage should be extended to the entire Suburbs or only to a portion of it, and it was very likely that a portion of the Suburbs would be included within the drainage system; but that was a question to be considered under the Act and not an objection to the Act. The next objection was that the taxation would be doubled, and that this would drive the poor people outside the limits of the new town. That would be an objection which might be held if the limits were very narrow, but the limits we propose are so large that I am inclined to think that these poor fellows will have nowhere to go, consistently with their work in Calcutta, outside those limits. I hope that, so far from harassing these men, they will be less harassed by taxation than before, for special provisions are introduced to keep them and the tax-payers apart. As regards taxation, the objection cuts at the root of all improvement which costs money; without increased taxation where is it to come from? If it comes from the Government it means taxation in some other quarter, and it will be hard to show any reason why the people of other places should be taxed to improve the Suburbs. If the Suburbs are to be improved they must pay for the improvement, as it would be impossible to do it without raising taxation. I think that the argument that the Suburbs will suffer is the least well-founded which can be adduced, because the whole outline of the scheme is the benefit of the Suburbs at the expense of a free gift from the Government. Government is giving up more than 3 lakhs annually, and this sum is to be devoted to the improvement of the Suburbs. So that it really comes to this, that Government is making a present to the Suburbs of some 3 lakhs, to which the condition is attached that it shall be put under a better administration than that which it now has. Therefore I am bound to submit that under the circumstances amalgamation is a necessity, and that the objections against it are more than outweighed by the reasons in favour of it.

The Hon. Dr. GOOROO DAS BANERJEE said in reply :—The hon. member in charge of the Bill told the Council that I did not very clearly distinguish between what I implied by a sudden and forced change such as the Bill involves, and my concession that the Suburbs urgently needed improvement. I admit that the urban portions of the Suburbs require improvement, but the improvement which is required is only of a sanitary nature. Amalgamation with the town means that the town rates should be levied, as, for instance, the lighting rate, which is by no means essential to the sanitary improvement of the Suburbs. Here is a distinction. The people are poor, still they ought to pay for the sanitary improvements urgently required, but they need not pay the lighting rate as an urgent necessity; as regards lighting, they can afford to wait for a few years. There are other matters of detail in taxation which may be adduced in illustration, and if the amalgamation scheme did not involve an uniform rate of taxation all round, but allowed of varying rates of taxation according to the wants of particular localities, I would not object to the amalgamation scheme. Another point to which I have to refer is the very comprehensive nature of the scheme. It was remarked that the inclusion of the whole of the Suburbs within the town will make it impossible for the poor residents of the Suburbs to go away from the town area. That makes the hardship all the greater: you tax the poor and make it impossible for them to find a place where they can go to escape the taxation. If it were really so, the hardship would be greater, but in truth the hon. member in charge of the Bill is not so hard as that, as he leaves ample space for the poor to go to and to create crowded and filthy bustees in. I refer to what is known as the island area, the area between the Circular Canal and the new canal, which is left out of the scheme. That is by no means a very convenient locality for purposes of habitation, but the poor will go to it and create crowded and filthy bustees there. It was remarked that whilst I pointed out objections to the scheme, I did not show how the necessary improvement would be effected, and it was very forcibly argued that the water-supply and other matters requiring co-operation between the municipal administrations of the two areas are measures which cannot be conveniently carried out unless the whole area is placed under one administration. The difficulty, however, is not insurmountable. First in reference to the water-supply; it is true that the measure has not been carried out as quickly as it ought to have been. It took a long time and has not been completed yet, but the reason was because there was the amalgamation scheme before the Council. If the Suburban Municipality is allowed to continue, and the amalgamation scheme is given up, the water supply will now be carried out without any further discussion or delay. As for differences arising in future, they might be provided for by a short Act providing for the appointment of statutory arbitrators who would decide on matters of difference between the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities. If such a measure were passed, in future matters which required co-operation between the two municipalities would be arranged without any great difficulty.

The Motion being put, the Council divided :—

Ayes 2

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee
The Hon. the Advocate-General.

Noes 10.

The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Miller.
The Hon. G. Irving.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
His Honor the President.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon. Dr. GOOROO DAS BANERJEE moved that the following definition be substituted for the definition of "Calcutta" in section 3 of the Bill; and that in lines 3 and 6 respectively of section 15 for the word "twenty-five" the word "twenty-one" be substituted :—

" 'Calcutta' includes the area enclosed by the following limits, namely—
the southern and western bank of the Circular Canal from the river Hooghly to the

northern side of the Eastern Bengal State Railway bridge, thence along the northern and western edge of the said Railway line, and of the Railway line joining it with the South-Eastern State Railway line, thence along the western edge of the South-Eastern Railway line to the point where it meets the Tilghullah road, thence along the southern edge of the said road to its junction with the Ballygunge Circular Road, thence along the southern and western edge of the Ballygunge Circular Road to the point where it meets the Puddopoker road, thence along the southern and western edge of the Puddopoker road and along the southern edge of the Pakoortollah and Chaulputty road to the point where the last-named road meets Tolly's Nullah, thence along the eastern and northern banks of Tolly's Nullah to the river Hooghly, and thence along the left bank of the Hooghly to its junction with the Circular Canal, or by such other limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, fix according to the provisions of this Act; but not—

- (a) Fort William,
- (b) The Esplanade,
- (c) That part of Hastings north of the south edge of Clyde Row which has hitherto been excluded from the Municipality of the Town of Calcutta."

The meaning of this amendment in other words is this, that with the limited area indicated above, the number of wards should be 21 instead of 25. The boundaries of the new town ought to be defined in one of the definition clauses of the Bill, as in the above amendment. Before proceeding to explain my objection against the boundary given in the Bill, and my reasons for proposing the boundaries which I suggest, I ought to point out to the Council what the proposed boundary includes, and what the boundary indicated in my amendment is. [The hon member here exemplified his amendment by reference to a map.] At a glance the Council will see that the boundary proposed in the Bill is by no means a convenient practical boundary. It has a ragged edge all along the Suburbs, whereas the boundary I propose adopts the Circular Canal in the north and its counterpart, Tolly's Nullah, in the south, and the intermediate boundary is much less ragged and is almost straight. If the amalgamation scheme is to be carried out at all, it is only on the ground of the sanitary improvement of the Suburbs, and because the more efficient Municipal administration of the Suburbs requires it. One can understand that there is reason in insisting on incorporating the urban portions of the Suburbs, those portions which are more thickly populated than the rest and which require more efficient arrangements for conservancy, and more efficient Municipal administration in other matters, than the remaining portions. Therefore, as far as the reason of the thing goes, it only requires the incorporation of the really urban portions of the Suburbs. Does the proposed boundary in the Bill include that only, or does it not include a great deal more? I do not wish to be hypercritical, but taking a broad view, I say that it includes the greater portion of the Suburbs which we must agree to accept, but there are other large portions which are not at all of an urban character. In the south and south-west the proposed boundary includes large areas scarcely of an urban character; areas in which there is hardly a *pucca* building, except a few garden-houses here and there, very sparsely distributed, and portions which do not by any means require any complicated system of Municipal conservancy. The proposed boundary then is not necessary for the purpose. But the matter does not stop here. It is not only unnecessary, but it is likely to prove injurious to the efficiency of the Municipal administration of the Town. When you take in the really urban tracts, you relieve the Suburbs of some burdens which the Suburban Municipality is not well able to discharge, and though you throw additional burdens on the town, you give it a good return in the shape of rates and taxes. But by taking in the outlying tracts you add to the burdens of the town, without giving any adequate compensation from such portions in the shape of additional taxation. Further, the proposed scheme of amalgamation will give rise to hardship, injustice and discontent, for whilst you tax the people uniformly all round, you cannot conveniently do for the larger area what you may do for the smaller. If you take only the limited area which I suggest, there will not be that difficulty in giving the additional area the municipal advantages which the present town enjoys that there will be if you take in the whole of the area proposed by the Bill.

I shall follow the suggestion thrown out by the hon. member in charge of the Bill, and weigh the relative conveniences and inconveniences of the two proposals in order to strike a balance. I know it may be said on the

other side that my scheme leaves out Watgunge and a portion of Kidderpore in the south, which are of an urban character and are thickly populated; that it also leaves out the docks which require more careful and more efficient municipal administration. It is true that my scheme leaves out these two parts, and errs by taking in too little; but the other scheme errs by taking in too much, and the question is on which side is the balance of convenience? I venture to think that there is a natural presumption in favour of the existing order of things. It has not been shown that Watgunge is in the same bad condition as Entally, and the portion of the suburbs between the Circular Road and the Circular Canal, and the burden will be on those who say that it is necessary to take in those additional areas also by reason of their dense population. Then, again, there is an obvious objection that this measure takes in areas which evidently ought not to be taken in. I have also the advantage of having a practically more convenient boundary as compared with the boundary proposed by the Bill. On the whole, therefore, the balance of convenience is on my side. And then it should be borne in mind, as my amendment implies, that power is left in the hands of the Local Government to alter the boundaries from time to time. If the docks after their completion should happen to require more efficient municipal administration than the Suburbs can provide, there will be no difficulty in the Local Government ordering the limits of the town to be altered so as to include the docks, and at the same time not to include the large non urban area now proposed to be taken. There is some difference between fixing the boundaries by Statute and fixing them by order of the Executive Government. The Executive Government may, through the agency of any municipality or other convenient agency, have roads laid out which may serve as a boundary. For the present that has not been done, and I think I am right in saying that a good portion of the unnecessary area that has to be taken up is being taken up because in no other way can a convenient boundary be obtained which would be consistent with the inclusion of Kidderpore and the docks. The Executive Government will be under no similar difficulty. It may have a road laid out, so that the Kidderpore Docks may be brought within the limits of the town without including any non urban tracts. I submit that all that can be desired under the present state of things may be done if my amendment is accepted.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said.—I understand that the question we are now discussing is not what the limits of Calcutta should be, because it is possible that the Select Committee or some member of the Council may yet see their way to move a modification in the boundaries now shown in the Bill which it may be right to adopt with advantage. What is now proposed is a most radical modification which would entail the reduction of the wards from 25 to 21. The effect of rejecting this amendment will be to reject the hon. member's boundary, and leave the whole question of the boundary to be settled hereafter. It is very inconvenient that the Council has not before it a proper map which every member may refer to, but the notice of amendments has only been circulated within the last 24 hours. I think, therefore, I am right in assuming that if the amendment be rejected, the question of boundaries will still remain open to be finally settled when we proceed to Part I of the Bill.

[His Honour THE PRESIDENT remarked that the rejection of the amendment before the Council would certainly not prevent the Select Committee from altering the definition of "Calcutta," or any member of the Council from proposing a new amendment when the question comes before the Council.]

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON continued:—On that understanding I must certainly ask the Council not to accept the amendment now before it. It would mutilate the amalgamation scheme. By the line which the hon. member has drawn, Calcutta will not extend to the south of Tolly's Nullah; consequently Alipore, Kidderpore, Watgunge, and the whole of Garden Reach will be omitted. By the hon. member's scheme we would go to the head of the docks and there stop. Such a policy would be suicidal. What is most necessary is that the Municipality should have the opportunity of watching over and regulating the formation of those blocks of houses

which must inevitably spring up around the docks. As far as the Port Commissioners are concerned, there can be no doubt that everything will be done with proper attention to building regulations and their surroundings, but outside that limit there is a certainty that houses will spring up in a miscellaneous way, and it will be found impossible hereafter to arrange and group them in proper order of streets. The building regulations we are now proposing will prevent in the future the chaotic manner in which houses are now springing up in the town, and these regulations should in the localities surrounding the docks be enforced *ab initio*. It would, therefore, be a matter of the greatest inconvenience if the docks are not now brought within the limits of the town. The difficulty of fixing the best boundary lies in this, that it is impossible to fix a good line, consistently with the inclusion of the docks, which does not take in some agricultural tracts. If any better line can be found, I shall be very glad to accept it; but allowing for the connection of the docks with Sealdah, the Select Committee as at present advised cannot find any better line. The opening of the docks will certainly bring a considerable population to their neighbourhood. When I was in Bombay three years ago, I particularly enquired how the difficulty of dealing with rural lands was got over, and I was informed that there was no difficulty. The lands being assessed at a low rate paid but little, and the advantages in the way of roads and lighting were found sufficient by way of return for the taxation levied on it. In conclusion, I would say that to accept this amendment, by which the docks, with Kidderpore and Watgunge, would be outside the town, would be altogether erroneous.

The HON. DR. MOHENDRALAL SINGAR said:—I cannot understand why the Kidderpore Docks should be brought within the Municipality of Calcutta. Suppose that after a time another system of docks may be necessary and actually established outside the new limits, should we come to the Legislature and ask that they be declared to be within the limits of the town? Why should not the municipal administration of these docks be confided to some other municipality than that of Calcutta? Why so heavily burden the Calcutta Corporation with it? I support the amendment so far as the definition of the limits of Calcutta goes, but I oppose the reduction of the number of wards.

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 2
The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee
The Hon. the Advocate-General.

Noes 11
The Hon. C. H. Moore
The Hon. Dr. Mohendralal Singar
The Hon. Balu Kish Nath Mitter.
The Hon. G. Irving
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen
The Hon. C. P. L. Murray.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds
His Honor the President

So the motion was negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—My amendments Nos. 6, 11, and 16 are so intimately connected with each other that I shall move them together. They are as follows:—

- (6). That in lines 3 and 10 respectively of section 4, for the word "seventy-five" the word "eighty" be substituted.
- (11). That in line 1 of section 7, for the word "seventy-five" the word "eighty" be substituted; and that for the word "fifteen" the word "twenty" be substituted.
- (16). That in line 1 of section 8 the words "of" and "fifty" respectively be omitted, and that after the word "remaining" the word "sixty" be inserted.

For the purposes of the present discussion, I shall assume that the boundaries proposed in the Bill are the boundaries, or something substantially the same. That being so, the present town will have an area of 12 square miles added to it. The present Corporation consists of 72 members, of whom

24 are nominated and 48 are elected. The Bill under which the present constitution was conferred was introduced in 1875, and took fully two years to pass into law. Then the question of numbers was very fully discussed, and as a compromise 72 Commissioners were ultimately agreed to. There was a proposal to fix the number at 80, but that proposal was negatived. At present the town is divided into 18 wards, in some of which 3 Commissioners are elected and in others only 2. If the number of Commissioners stands at 75 as proposed in the Bill, the inevitable result of dividing it into 25 wards, unless my qualifying amendment is adopted, will be that each ward will return 2 members. On this subject we have had several representations submitted to the Council. There are representations in favour of my amendment, and there are also representations against it. The British Indian Association urged that the number should be fixed at 80. They say: "Bearing in mind that the Suburbs will contribute 7 new wards to the town and that two representatives for each of them would give an addition of 14 to the present number of 72, the total should be 86, but as slight reductions in some of the smaller wards will not be objectionable, the Committee would fix the total at 80." That is the figure I propose should be fixed. The Indian Association also fixes the number at 80. Again, the Corporation of Calcutta in discussing this Bill said: "The Commissioners have recommended 80 as the number." As far as I have heard the hon. member in charge of the Bill on the former occasions on which he addressed the Council, I understand he will have no objection to 80 Commissioners, because they would act as an appellate body before whom all questions of importance will be discussed. So that on the question of convenience or inconvenience, I do not think there will be any great inconvenience if the number is increased from 75 to 80. It would only be a difference of 5, but it will have great importance attached to it. Then, as I have said, there are representations against the number of 80. The Chamber of Commerce say: "But the Committee believe that experience has shown the present to be an unwieldy number of representatives, and they would support the suggestion that the number of Commissioners should be reduced rather than increased." There was also a representation from the Calcutta Trades' Association, and in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of their letter they discuss this question. They say "In thus advocating the due recognition of the claims of the European community, the Committee of the Association are actuated by a desire to secure for the future municipality of Calcutta the services of a number of men eminently qualified to take part in the municipal government of the city. It has hitherto been found impossible, for reasons which are only too well known, to induce a sufficient number of such men to come forward." What those obvious reasons are perhaps we shall be favoured by the hon. member on my left (Mr. Irving), but the reasons are not obvious to me. On the contrary, I shall be able to show that there has been little or no interest taken by this body in returning members to the Corporation. They go on to say: "But it now behoves the Government, in view of the strong conviction which exists in the minds of the European community that their interests should be effectually safeguarded, to enact a municipal law that shall make it possible to introduce into the *personnel* of the new Corporation a fair proportion of European Commissioners. The numerical strength of the Corporation, as laid down by the Bill, is the next point to which the Committee desire to invite the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. They are still of opinion that a body of seventy-five Commissioners will be unnecessarily large, and would therefore suggest that the number be limited to sixty." I would also point to the letter of the Secretary to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association. They complain of there being no adequate European representation, and they give a schedule showing how they would like to see the Commissioners elected. They say that wards 17 and 18, with a population of 11,000, should be amalgamated and should return 2 Commissioners, and that wards 1 and 3 with a population of 51,000 should have 2 members; that wards 15 and 16, with a population of 16,000 should have two members, and that wards 2 and 5 with a population of 62,000 should have only one member. If this is adequate representation, the number of Commissioners can no doubt be reduced, but to my mind it is anything but adequate representation. My proposal is that, with the number of 80, the nominated Commissioners be fixed at 20, and that 60 be distributed

amongst the wards. Wards Nos. 1 and 3; 5, 7 and 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17 should return three Commissioners each, and the remaining wards two Commissioners each. There would be this advantage that wards 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17 having three Commissioners each would each be able to return one member of other nationalities, and you would thus have five more members of other nationalities elected, and as the Government instead of nominating 15 Commissioners would nominate 20, there might be five more Commissioners who would be Europeans, and therefore these ten Commissioners would not be either Hindus or Mahomedans. That it would be so there could be no doubt. At the last election in ward No. 12 the last member elected was Mr. Hallett, and if instead of two Commissioners in this ward we had 3, one European Commissioner would certainly come in. The last member elected in ward No. 13 was Dr. Chambers, and again in ward No. 15 Mr. Chick had come in; in ward No. 16 Mr. Doucett, and in ward No. 17 Mr. Goro Brown. So that in these five wards you would be able to elect one of the other nationalities to make up the number. The objection which might possibly be taken is that, in some of the wards, such as 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, Hindus would come in. But in the other wards 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17 other nationalities would come in. So that my proposal does not in the least affect the interests of the other nationalities. The number of nominated Commissioners should be fixed at 20, that is to say, one-fourth of the whole number. I know that the hon. member in charge of the Bill is very much opposed to this reduction. He thinks that the interests of minorities would be very much affected if there was a reduction of five in the number of nominated Commissioners. On the contrary, I shall show that it will do nothing of the sort. If the Council would look at the returns of the four elections which have taken place, the fact will be as clear as possible. When the elective system was first introduced, the number of Hindu voters was 4,556, the number of Mahomedan voters 289, and of other nationalities 199. That showed that the other nationalities took no interest in the elections. The Hindus in the first election returned 41 members, the Mahomedans returned 3 members, and the other nationalities 4. In the next election in 1879 the Hindu voters numbered 6,025, and yet the number of Hindu Commissioners returned was reduced to 39, the Mahomedan voters increased to 604, and kept the same number of Commissioners, the other nationalities advanced to 377, and returned 6 members. Did that show that the other nationalities took any interest in the elections of 1879? Then in 1882 the Hindu voters numbered 9,194, but returned only 32 members; the Mahomedan voters were 850 and returned 5 members; other nationalities had 1,363 voters, and returned 11 members. In 1885 the Hindu voters were 7,827, and returned 27 members; the Mahomedans were 1,064, and elected eight Commissioners, and the other nationalities mustered 1,105, and returned 13 Commissioners. Does not this show conclusively that in proportion as particular communities took interest in the elections they were able to return a larger number of Commissioners? I do not think that 1,105 voters is anything like the largest number which these other nationalities can muster. I believe that number could be multiplied manifold. It seems to me that the system of elections should not be condemned by those who do not try to work it out properly. Until they really take an interest in the elections, they cannot expect to be elected. At the last elections, to the credit of the Health Society it should be said that they were able to persuade 1,100 persons to register themselves as voters, and the inevitable result was that the number of Commissioners of other nationalities rose from 11 to 13. In the Bill which was introduced in 1876, the Legislature intended to fix the number and proportion of Commissioners in the following way. They intended the number of Hindu Commissioners to be 27, of Mahomedan Commissioners 9, and of other nationalities 18, and 18 were to be appointed by the Government, of whom Hindus and Mahomedans should be 9, and 9 should be appointed from other nationalities. That was how the Select Committee of the Council settled the Bill in the first instance. It was pointed out then that that would introduce a very individious distinction in the law and was not necessary. Sir Stuart Hogg was violently opposed to the introduction of the elective system, and it is an unfortunate coincidence that Sir Henry Harrison is also violently opposed to the expansion of that system. I hope the majority of the Council will oppose Sir Henry Harrison on this occasion, as they opposed Sir Stuart Hogg then, and there is no doubt that a few years experience will show that Sir Henry Harrison has made a mistake.

Agitation has been raised from time to time against the administration of the town by the Corporation. It was said that the wants of the town were not attended to, to the extent that they should be. It was further stated that the Hindu Commissioners who took a paramount interest in the affairs of the municipality had proved themselves obstructive, and that but for them many other things might have been done. This was a matter on which I feel some delicacy in speaking; but if the reports of the Army Sanitary Commissioners for different years are looked at, I should not have the least hesitation in saying that persons capable of understanding these matters will give their testimony in favour of the Corporation, and not against it. If an Englishman who had been through the northern portion of the town 12 years ago saw its condition now, he would be amazed at the improvement which has since been made. There are in fact parts of it which it would be impossible for him to recognise now. I myself had occasion lately to see a friend living at a place near Sukca's Street. When I first went to the place a few years ago, there were large areas there without any buildings, except here and there some huts. But to my surprise when I, the other day, entered the lane, I found buildings on both sides of it, and experienced the greatest difficulty in recognising my friend's dwelling. So that it is not too much to say that the affairs of the Corporation have on the whole been satisfactorily managed by the present Corporation. Testimony has been borne to this fact by the British Indian Association, and I submit that the testimony of the persons representing that Association goes a great way; they are persons who live in the northern portion of the town, and are therefore able to speak from their own experience. If the verdict on the administration of the past ten years shows that the affairs of the Corporation have been successfully managed, I say that it is only right and proper that the further extension of the elective system should be conceded, so that it might be looked upon as a mark of confidence in the Commissioners who have administered the affairs of the town. If Your Honour's predecessor, Sir Richard Temple, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition then raised by the hon. mover of the Bill, was prepared to reduce the proportion of nominated to elected Commissioners to one-fourth, it is not too much to expect Your Honour now to do so. Sir Richard Temple then said:—

"There is one point I wish to mention and to leave the decision entirely in the hands of the Council. It has been impressed upon me by the second of the two deputations which came to see me that it would give great satisfaction if, in the elective sections of the Bill, the proportion of Municipal Commissioners to be appointed by the Government should be reduced from one-third to one-fourth. I have just received a letter from the Chairman of the Indian League, which presses upon me the same view as that which was urged by the very large deputation to which I have referred. That deputation comprised many gentlemen of rank, wealth and station, besides the members of the Indian League, and they certainly urged the point very much upon my attention. I understand that they attach very great importance to it. I myself do not see it in the same light. It does not very much matter whether the proportion of nominated Commissioners is one-third or one-fourth, as far as the Government is concerned; it is not a point on which the Government is particularly interested. Certainly the Government has no desire to obtain the power of appointing members who would be, as it were, Government nominees; that is not the object with which the section has been introduced. The object of the Council in introducing that section is this, that in the event of the elections not sufficiently representing certain sections of the community, particularly the Mahomedan section of the community and the European section, the Government should have the power of redressing the balance. It was for the purpose of this redressing of the balance that the proportion of one-third was taken. I am myself so far sanguine that the elections will on the whole nearly represent the different sections of the community, that I am quite willing to reduce the proportion from one-third to one-fourth, if that shall be the pleasure of the Council."

On that occasion the late Hon. Kristodas Pal and the hon. member opposite (Mr. Reynolds) voted for the proportion of one-fourth, but the majority of the Council was against it. I submit that it is wise now to make the extension which was then denied. In bearing testimony to what has been done, Sir Henry Harrison on one occasion spoke of the good work done by the elected Commissioners. The point, however, in which he considered they had failed was this, that in large questions of improvement they had not come up to the point he had expected. No doubt my hon. friend, from his position in the Corporation, was able to give his views in this matter with great confidence, but I have also been in the Corporation since the elective system was introduced, and my experience on this point is at variance with that of my hon. colleague. I think all large questions of importance have been passed as much with the

co-operation of the elected Commissioners as with the co-operation of the other members. I can only recall to my mind three instances where, as far as I am concerned, I believe the majority went wrong. But with these exceptions, I do not remember a single instance in which I had reason to regret what had been done. It has been my privilege to be very often in opposition to the Chairman of the Corporation, and it has been my satisfaction in many cases to find my opposition successful; but it was only with reference to three matters that I have regretted the vote of the majority. Of course it is quite possible to conceive there were occasions in which there might have been difference of opinion, but there are many questions in which there should be no difference of opinion, and on such occasions difference of opinion is to be regretted. It is said that a great deal of time is wasted. There is no use in mincing matters, and if you will pause to consider what that means, you will come to the conclusion that it means absolutely nothing. The Town Council meets almost every Saturday; one-and-a-half or at most three hours are taken up; meetings of the general body of Commissioners are on an average twice a month, and they occupy between two and four hours each time. If my hon. friend (Mr. Irving), who represents the Calcutta Trades' Association, will say that their constituents are not prepared to make these sacrifices, my answer then is that they ought not to have anything to do with the Corporation. I do object that members of the Corporation should, just at the time of voting, attend meetings only when personal questions or questions of great moment are to be considered, without giving any thought to the consideration of the subject, and out-vote those who have taken great interest in the matter. That is a danger to which the Corporation should not remain open. I believe I speak the sentiments of my Hindu and Mahomedan colleagues in the Corporation when I say that they would be well pleased to have European Commissioners who take an interest in the affairs of the municipality. It is a fact well known that European gentlemen who take interest in the affairs of the Corporation are listened to with the greatest respect. Therefore it is idle to say that the Hindu or Mahomedan Commissioners would object to have European gentlemen as their colleagues. On the contrary, they are welcomed if only they take interest in the work. On one occasion Sir Henry Harrison, speaking of the elected Commissioners, was pleased to say that they generally acted in a spirit of parochialism. I very much regret that he has said so. I think his largest supporters have been amongst the elected Commissioners, and most of the important measures have been carried through with their aid. And I believe that the elected Commissioners are not fairly open to that charge. It is strange, however, that while he has said so much of the elected Commissioners, he had nothing to say as to what the nominated Commissioners have done. It is not simply that it is necessary that the Government should retain certain powers in its hands, but the object in retaining such powers should be to enable it to secure an adequate representation. It is not too much to ask you sufficiently to trust the people of Calcutta to elect those who will be able to be of service to them. And remembering that by the present Bill it will be for the Chairman to prepare a list of voters, the difficulty at present experienced of European gentlemen not registering themselves for the purpose of voters will disappear, and consequently they will be able to return a larger number of the Commissioners than as heretofore.

I have already trespassed very long on the time of Your Honour and that of my hon. colleagues; but as this matter is one of very great importance, I hope I shall be excused.

The further consideration of these amendments was postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 4th February, 1888, at 2-30 P.M.

GORDON LEITH,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
The 7th February, 1888. }

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION OF LONDON, 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS (F)

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1888.

RESOLUTION.

READ again—

The Resolution (Mis. F) of this Government, dated the 2nd May 1885.

The Resolution of this Government, dated the 31st July 1885.

READ—

The Resolution of this Government, dated the 15th July 1886.

Letter from the Trustees of the Indian Museum, No. 28b, dated the 19th December 1887.

Letter from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 915M & E—63-12, dated the 13th December 1887, with enclosures.

By the Resolution of the 2nd May 1885, cited in the preamble, an

Mr H A Cockrell, C.S.I.,
President.
Hon'ble Colonel S. T. Trevor
Mr M Finucane
Dr George King
Mr H H Risley
Major (now Lt Colonel) Waterhouse
Mr H H Locke
Surgeon Major D D Cunningham
Hon'ble A P. MacDonnell
Mr A Pedler
Mr M H Jackson, Member and
Secretary.

Executive Committee, consisting of the gentlemen named in the margin, was appointed, and funds were placed at its disposal for the purpose of making arrangements for the Bengal Court in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of London, 1886. In view of the character and magnitude of the duties connected with these arrangements, it was considered that, although falling within the recognized functions of the Director of the recently established Agricultural Department, they might

with advantage be entrusted to a Committee rather than to a single officer, and the Committee as at first constituted was, in the following July, enlarged by the addition of certain members, with the object of enlisting the co-operation of the mercantile community, and thus ensuring an adequate representation of important commodities and manufactures. The Committee's report, reviewed in the Resolution of the 15th July 1886, had been submitted in the preceding April after the collection of exhibits and their transmission to London, and on the separation of the members, its place was taken by the Secretary of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum. On the 1st April 1887, however, that Museum was made over to the custody and control of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the post of its Secretary having been abolished, the work in connection with the Indo-Colonial Exhibition was transferred to the newly appointed Assistant Curator, and has since remained in the hands of that official under the control of the Trustees. In their letter of the 9th December 1887, referred to above, the Trustees represented that the work involved a considerable amount of correspondence, and they suggested that, now that the exhibits returned from England had been disposed of, they should be relieved by Government of all that remained to be done.

2. The accounts of the London Exhibition, so far as they relate to Bengal, have been received from the Government of India, and a sum of Rs. 15,121-5-11, representing the price of the exhibits sold, has been placed at the disposal of this Government for distribution to the owners of such exhibits, including the Local Government. The duties which now remain to be performed are as follow:—

- (1) the final adjustment of the accounts of the expenditure incurred by the Bengal Executive Committee in connection with the London Exhibition;
- (2) the disposal of certain returned exhibits;
- (3) the distribution of the money recovered by the sale of exhibits; and
- (4) the settlement of any claims that may be made for compensation for lost or damaged exhibits.

In these details are involved which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that they may best

be entrusted to a Committee, which, he is accordingly pleased to direct, shall consist of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. M. Finucane, *President*.
 „ A. Pedler.
 „ M. H. Jackson.
 „ T. N. Mukharji, *Secretary*.

The records and proceedings of the Bengal Executive Committee, which are now in the office of the Economic Section of the Indian Museum, will be placed at the disposal of the Committee thus appointed; and to it will be transferred all correspondence on the subject pending before Government, together with the sum of Rs. 15,121-5-11 received from the Government of India for distribution. It is requested that immediate steps will be taken in the matter.

ORDER—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies of it be sent to all members of the Committee appointed, to all Commissioners of Divisions, and to the Trustees of the Indian Museum.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF CHOWDHRI Mohadeo PERSHAD, ZEMINDAR OF NANPUR
 IN MOZUFFERPORE.

No. 331, dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1888.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 9G, dated the 9th instant, in which you report that Chowdhri Mohadeo Pershad, zemindar of Nanpur, in the district of Mozufferpore, has offered to defray the cost of replacing the present bridge over the Lakhundai river at Sitamarhee by a new masonry structure. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 27,000, of which a sum of Rs. 10,000 has already been advanced by the donor. The District Board of Mozufferpore have ordered the collection of materials and the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the offer on behalf of the District Board of Mozufferpore. I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to Chowdhri Mohadeo Pershad an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's satisfaction at this proof of his public spirit and liberality. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th February 1888

No	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan Feb 4, '88	0.95	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops fair and prices keep moderate
	2 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	1.75	
	3 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.15	Weather—seasonable <i>Rabbi</i> crops coming on well Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in places Prices of grain stationary
	4 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable <i>Rabbi</i> doing well Cutting of sugarcane has begun in places
	5 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—becoming warm suddenly A good paddy crop has been generally harvested <i>Boro</i> cultivation going on
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—clear and cold Crop prospects continue good, but some pulses slightly damaged by late rain Sugarcane pressing proceeding
	7 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.83	
	8 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	1.24	
	9 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—clear and cold Harvesting of <i>aman</i> almost over <i>Boro</i> paddy is being transplanted in the Odolobandi sub-division.
	10 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	
<i>Central Districts</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	11 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable cool and bright Harvesting of <i>aman</i> crop practically over Cutting of sugarcane continues All other standing crops promise well
	12 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—very cold for three or four days Recent rain has benefited the crops More rain would be beneficial On the whole the prospects are very fair
	13 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.10	
	14 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.28	
	15 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	1.08	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	16 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—cold during early part of week lately warm Harvesting of <i>aman</i> and transplating of <i>boro</i> rice almost completed Prospects of winter crops good
	17 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.55	
	18 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.72	
	19 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	1.1	
	20 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	1.1	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	21 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable somewhat warm Prospects of <i>rabbi</i> crops good Harvesting of <i>aman</i> completed
	22 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.2	
	23 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—rather cold but sunny Harvesting of winter rice almost finished Mustard in ear and in many places almost ripe Sugarcane being pressed Tobacco doing well Rice sown at from 20 to 24 seers per acre
	24 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of spring crops fair, but rain wanted Prospects of <i>ganga</i> good
	25 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.16	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	26 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable Cold weather crops doing well Prices rising somewhat
	27 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.06	
	28 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.06	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of <i>aman</i> almost over Pressing of sugarcane going on Gathering of mustard nearly over Prospects of cold weather crops good Part of rice still sown
	29 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—dull and cool Prospects of crops good
	30 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.27	
DACCA DIVISION.	31 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.10	Heavy fall of snow up to lower ranges (10,000 to 12,000 feet), misty and raw. Rice and prospects of crops good
	32 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.21	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of winter rice is still going on in parts of the district Mustard is being harvested Tobacco, wheat and other cold-weather crops doing well
	33 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	
	34 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.61	
	35 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.51	Weather—first part of week cloudy, latter part fair and cold Pulses and mustard are being gathered Recent rain has done much good to standing crops Planting of <i>boro</i> paddy nearly completed Ploughing for <i>aman</i> paddy and jute going on
DACCA DIVISION.	36 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of winter crops good. Rain much wanted in Goutabadi
	37 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	1.00	
	38 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	1.72	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops good
	39 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.15	Weather—very cold State and prospects of crops continue good
	40 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.19	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	41 Bardhaman .. 4, '88	0.23	
	42 Chittagong Feb 7, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of standing crops good Prices steady
	43 Chittagong .. 3, '88	1.45	Weather—rather heavy rain on the 27th January, which made the weather cold, fair and pleasant since State of <i>rabbi</i> crops good.
	44 Chittagong .. 2, '88	0.8	Weather—muddy in the beginning of the week, now very cold and bright Rain has done immense good to the winter crops, and has helped in the preparation of the fields for <i>aman</i> and jute crops. In the north the harvesting of the <i>rabbi</i> crops is progressing favourably
	45 Chittagong .. 3, '88	1.75	Copious rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of mustard almost finished. Rain has improved condition of all cold-weather crops. Pressing of sugarcane continues
CHITTAGONG DIV.	46 Chittagong .. 1, '88	1.40	Weather—old Tobacco and mustard promising. Sugarcane commenced to be cut. Prospects of winter crops bettered by the rain of the week.
	47 Chittagong .. 1, '88	1.40	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Gaider Station in inches	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
BEHAR.			
Panna Divn.	26 Patna Dinapur Barh Feb 4, '88	Nil 0 44 0 20	Weather—cool, cloudy at the latter part of the week. Prospects of spring crops good at present. Poppy in flower and promises well. Price of rice stationary.
	27 Gaya Feb 4, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Threshing of paddy = nearly finished. Rubbi promising tolerably well. Opium being extracted in Dinanagar.
	28 Shahabad Luxar Feb 4, '88	Nil 0 03	Weather—bright and clear, latterly occasionally cloudy. State of rubbi crops satisfactory, recent rain has improved prospects considerably. Poppy coming on well, and prospects favourable, some injury from blight was apprehended owing to cloudy weather, which, however, has fortunately passed away without any harm.
	29 Durbhanga Feb 4, '88	Nil	Weather—very cold. Rubbi and poppy crops continue favourable. Lands are being prepared for indigo. Tobacco is doing well. Price of rice averages 21 annas per rupee.
	30 Mozuffarpur Feb 1, '88	Nil	Weather—mostly cold and clear, but occasionally overcast and warm. Prospects of crops fair. Poppy in bud and flower.
	31 Saran Gopalgunge Feb 1, '88	Nil 0 12	Weather—fair, occasionally cloudy. Prospects of rubbi and poppy continue good. Poppy is reported to have been blighted by the late rainfall followed by westerly wind.
Bhagalpoor Divn.	32 Champaran Feb 4, '88	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. West wind prevailing. Prospects of rubbi and poppy continue favourable, they have been much benefited by the rain of the past week.
	33 Monghyr Begusarai Jehanpore Feb 4, '88	Nil 0 10 0 07	Weather—seasonable and clear. Prospects of rubbi and poppy crops continue favourable.
	34 Bhagalpoor Madhepura Bajpore Feb 4, '88	Nil 0 42 0 20	Weather—at first very cold with strong west wind, warmer during the last two days. Prospects of standing crops good, but rain has somewhat damaged <i>rahur</i> , mustard and gram which are in flower. Mustard has resulted in an outturn of 8 to 10 annas.
	35 Patna Kishanganj Arrah Feb 4, '88	Nil 0 10 0 16	Weather—clear and warmer. Rubbi crops doing well. Rain wanted in some parts.
	36 Malda Chanchal Feb 1, '88	Nil 0 06	Weather—seasonable and fine. Harvesting of mustard and <i>katu</i> going on. Prospects of rubbi crops good. Transplantation of <i>boro</i> paddy going on. Common rice selling at an average of 2½ annas per rupee.
	37 Sonbhalpur Deoghur Goddah Pakour Rajmahal Feb 4, '88	Nil 0 12 0 14 0 12 0 09	Temperature has gradually risen during the week. State of winter crops fair. More rain wanted in the Rajmahal sub-division.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn.	38 Cuttack Feb 3, '88	0 42	Weather—fair, morning foggy. Harvesting of <i>warad</i> completed with fair outturn. Price of food grains slightly lower. Common rice sells at 20 annas per rupee in town.
	39 Poores Khorda Feb 2, '88	1 19 0 67	Weather—seasonable. Land being ploughed. <i>Dalua</i> (spring crop) is doing well. Rubbi is being gathered. Common rice 21 annas 14 bhakia per rupee in the Sadra sub-division and 21 annas 1 bhakia in the Khorda sub-division.
	40 Balasore Feb 3, '88	1 06	Weather—fair and cool. Harvesting of paddy and gathering of rubbi going on. Pressing of sugar cane continues. <i>Dalua</i> rice doing well.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency</i>			
Chota Nagpore Divn.	41 Hazaribagh Feb 3, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Recent rain has improved prospects of rubbi crops, probable outturn from four to eight annas. Sugar cane is a full crop. Poppy doing well everywhere. Cases of cattle disease continue to be reported.
	42 Lohardugga Feb 4, '88	Nil	Weather—clear. Prospects of rubbi continue good. Price as before.
	43 Singhbhum Feb 3, '88	0 69	Weather—bright and seasonable. Cotton doing well, also the <i>rubbi</i> crops on the ground, the late rain having benefited them. Harvesting of sugar cane almost completed with good outturn.
	44 Manbhum Feb 4, '88	Nil	Weather—getting warmer but still cool and pleasant. Sugar cane being cut with excellent outturn. Prospects of <i>rahur</i> and <i>katu</i> good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.;
The 7th February 1888P. NOLAN.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED BY—

NAMES OF PLACES	1st week of Feb 1887	1st week of Mar 1887	1st week of Apr 1887	1st week of May 1887	1st week of June 1887	1st week of July 1887	1st week of Aug 1887	1st week of Sept 1887	1st week of Oct 1887	1st week of Nov 1887	1st week of Dec 1887	1st week of Jan 1888	1st week of Feb 1888
Balaghatia	4 15 500	4 73 000	4 01 000	12 87 000	1 38 000	7 61 000	6 00 000	5 81 000	6 13 000	4 88 000	3 42 000	2 97 000	7 84 000
Ooladanga	53 900	53 900	72 400	8 800	43 800	73 000	58 800	67 000	64 100	63 800	70 400	75 000	5 900
Chitpore, Gokbarree, Coomer, Bhat, Bhatkote and Gulpah	7 68 700	5 82 700	7 42 100	2 89 200	6 18 000	5 55 000	5 17 200	5 20 200	6 14 000	6 12 100	6 27 500	5 14 800	4 82 200
Pethurachatta, Penta and Jorabarsa	5 800	4 000	5 200	5 000	8 000	8 000	2 000	2 500	3 000	4 000	5 400	8 000	4 000
Talipara, Chitab Kaddarpore and Moonsurunge	1 53 400	1 59 380	1 79 800	1 86 000	1 28 800	2 11 700	1 07 800	1 07 200	1 00 500	89 400	100	1 20 700	1 47 800
51 Minor Razars (estimated)	2 40 000	2 49 000	2 40 000	2 49 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000
Other retail shops 2,199 in number (estimated)	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000	2 80 000
Bondyabatti, Nowabpore, Bhadrachar, and Chanderpore.	5 150	5 200	6 142	6 648	8 776	6 420	24 740	51 202	40 739	30 618	21 031	27 029	12 104
Total	18,93,638	17,53,745	18,01,742	20,40,648	23,38,475	20,90,130	17,73,340	17,99,362	18,36,839	17,60,016	16,44,371	16,98,129	18,98,884
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	16 358 (on 5th Feb 1887)	17 353 (on 4th Mar 1887)	17 353 (on 4th Mar 1887)	12 914 (on 4th May 1887)	9 654 (on 4th June 1887)	6 158 (on 4th July 1887)	4 244 (on 4th Aug 1887)	1 439 (on 4th Sept 1887)	6 722 (on 1st Oct 1887)	1 600 (on 4th Nov 1887)	4 532 (on 4th Dec 1887)	1 026 (on 4th Jan 1888)	1 453 (on 3rd Feb 1888)
On boats in the river	461 (1st to 3rd Feb 1887)	51 375 (1st to 3rd Mar 1887)	51 375 (1st to 3rd Apr 1887)	86 935 (1st to 3rd May 1887)	17 739 (1st to 3rd June 1887)	24 100 (1st to 3rd July 1887)	1 440 (1st to 3rd Aug 1887)	3 107 (1st to 3rd Sept 1887)	3 107 (1st to 3rd Oct 1887)	4 511 (1st to 3rd Nov 1887)	5 127 (1st to 3rd Dec 1887)	1 42 039 (1st to 3rd Jan 1888)	2 13 833 (1st to 3rd Feb 1888)
Grand Total of Stocks	21,42,059	20,99,612	20,47,837	27,17,807	23,75,830	20,86,857	20,99,088	19,21,319	19,90,397	18,42,465	17,45,446	19,40,659	21,06,916
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	11 lakhs	9 lakhs	11 lakhs	16 lakhs	13 lakhs	10 lakhs	10 lakhs	8 lakhs	8 lakhs	8 lakhs	7 lakhs	9 lakhs	12 lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 6th February 1888.P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
~~HEAD-QUARTER~~ STATION BAZAARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE
31st JANUARY 1888.

PRICES CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CRULUM (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																	
Western Districts.																	
1	Bardwan	15 0	15 0	14 0		No sale	15 0	15 0	20 8	22 1	31 0	26 10	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bankura	18 0	13 1	18 12	18 0	18 1	24 0	18 1	18 12	18 12	19 3	10 0	18 7	-	-	-	-
3	Barbhoon	15 0	15 0	19 8	-	-	-	15 12	16 1	19 0	21 0	21 0	25 8	-	-	-	-
4	Midnapore	15 0	15 0	16 0	-	-	-	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	-	-	-	-
5	Hoochly	14 0	14 0	14 0	-	-	-	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 1	17 0	17 0	-	-	-	-
	Howrah	Not available.	18 1	14 0	-	-	-	13 12	13 4	18 0	19 5	18 0	17 6	-	-	-	-
Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta	13 1	13 3	13 0	13 1	21 7	19 13	10 7	9 15	9 6	16 13	16 7	16 14	15 2	14 13	17 0	-
6	24-Pergunnahs	18 0	16 0	16 1	22 8	23 1	21 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 4	18 0	18 0	-	-	-	-
7	Nudda	10 0	17 4	16 0	23 1	23 0	23 0	14 8	17 12	17 12	17 12	20 2	-	-	-	-	-
8	Khoolna	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 1	16 0	21 1	23 0	21 0	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jessore	13 4	13 4	16 0	-	-	-	18 0	16 1	14 1	22 0	22 0	21 0	-	-	-	-
10	Moorsheadabad	16 0	16 8	17 0	-	-	-	16 0	16 0	20 1	22 0	22 8	24 0	-	-	-	-
11	Dumagore	16 4	16 1	11 12	18 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	23 8	21 4	-	-	-	-
12	Kajahabye	17 4	18 0	18 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	16 8	16 8	19 8	21 0	20 4	23 8	-	-	-	-
13	Kongpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Bogra	16 1	16 0	17 4	-	-	-	16 0	16 1	16 8	26 4	26 4	26 4	-	-	-	-
15	Pubna	19 6	18 0	19 8	-	-	-	8 4	8 0	8 4	22 8	22 14	25 8	-	-	-	-
16	Darjeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	5 1	12 0	13 0	14 0	-	-	-	-
17	Jalpigoree	18 4	13 1	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	-	-	-	-
Eastern Districts.																	
18	Dacca	11 0	16 0	15 1	24 1	24 0	26 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	-	-	-	-
19	Farradpore	18 0	14 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	31 0	-	-	-	-
20	Backergunge	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	-	-	-	-
21	Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	11 0	-	-	-	11 0	12 0	12 0	18 6	18 12	18 0	-	-	-	-

* Return not received.

A In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Oulna and Mansegunge 18 seers and Cutwa 15½ seers.

B At Bahenpore retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

C At Rampore Hat retail price of salt 18½ seers per rupee.

D At Ghatal retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

E In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12½ seers and Jehannabad 10½ seers.

E1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Linn-Dam 12 seers, Dumirhat 11 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 11 seers and Barrackpore 12½ seers.

F In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koochta 11½ seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Choochinga 11 seers, and Ranghat 10½ seers.

G In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bakthira 8 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.

Head-quarter station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st January 1888.

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.
SALT.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE- KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.															
Western Districts.															
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
A	11 7	12 13	0	8 8	0 3 1	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	
B	11 0	12 0	12 8	8 8	0 8 3	0 8 0	5 0	5 10	4 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	
C	10 0	12 0	13 0	8 8	0 8 0	8 2 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	
D	0	13 0	12 4	8 0	0 8 0	8 0 3	8 0	8 0	6 8	5 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
R	10 8	13 0	13 0	8 15	0 8 14	0 8 0 6	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	
	10 10	12 13	13 0	8 7	0 2 14	0 8 2 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	
Central Districts.															
Mosses.															
	11 9	12 11	13 0	8 1	8 2 14	6 8 0 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	
E	11 0	12 8	12 8	8 7	0 8 0 0	8 0 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	
F	9 2	11 10	11 10	8 12	0 8 0	8 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	
G	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 19	0 8 4	0 8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	
H	9 2	10 12	10 12	8 12	0 8 2	0 8 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	
I	8	11 8	12 0	8 12	0 8 8	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	
J	10 0	12 8	12 0	4 0	0 8 2	0 8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	
K	9 9	12 0	12 0	8 18	4 8 1	6 8 2 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	
							6 0	7 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	
	9 12	10 8	10 8	8 10	8 5 4	3 5 4	7 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	
L	10 0	12 0	12 0	4 0	0 8 5	0 8 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	
	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	
M	12 8	13 8	10 8	8 8	0 8 3	0 8 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	
	12 0	13 0	11 0	8 1	0 8 1	0 8 5	7 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	
N	9 0	12 0	11 8	8 10	0 8 1	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	
O	10 8	13 0	11 8	8 10	0 8 4	0 8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	
Eastern Districts.															
	12 8	13 8	10 8	8 8	0 8 3	0 8 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	
	12 0	13 0	11 0	8 1	0 8 1	0 8 5	7 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	
	9 0	12 0	11 8	8 10	0 8 1	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	
	10 8	13 0	11 8	8 10	0 8 4	0 8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	

H. In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhoulah and Karail 12 seers, Magura 10½ seers and Hongong 11 seers.

I. In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 12 seers, Jungipore 13 seers and Kandi 12½ seers.

J. At Bagra retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

K. At Barigunge retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

L. At Ballacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

M. In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manikgunge 8 seers, Moonsheegunge 10½ seers.

N. In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Fatuakhal 8½ seers, Farooq-pore 9 seers and Bhola 10½ seers.

O. In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Atta 11 seers, Jamipore and Barpore 10 seers, Netrokona 10½ seers and Bhachergunge 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (Retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the Head-quarter

NOMBRE	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			LOWAR OR CHOLUR (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Western Districts--o included																			
	Chittagong	10 15	11	16 0				16 0	18 0	12 0	18 15	19 8	19 1						
23	Nuskholly	...	...					20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	25				
24	Tipperah	13 8	13	11 0				17 8	17	20 11	20 4	20 4	22						
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...					14 8	14 8	12 4	16 0	16 0	13 14				
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0				18 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	20 0						
BEHAR.																			
26	Patna	17 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	54 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	41 0	23 0	26 0	28 8	26 0			
27	Gya	13 4	13 4	16 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	21 0						
28	Shahabad	13 12	13 8	15 0	24 0	21 4	30 0	12 8	9 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	22 0	40 0				
29	Durbhanga	16 7	16 7	...	38 7	35 0	...	11 0	14 4	14 0	20 13	20 12	21 2						
30	Moonfarpore	13 0	...	19	30 0	29 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	20 0	21 0						
	Barua	14 8	14 8	15 0	21	25 0	31 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	19 8	19 8	22 0						
32	Clumperun	18 0	14 0	21 0	32 0	31 0	41 0	12 0	13 0		19 0	20 0	20 0						
33	Monghyr	16 13	16 13	16 13	25 4	25 2	33 8	13 14	13 15	15 0	17 13	18 8	20						
34	Hbagulpore	15 2	15	16	25 4	25 4	25 5	18 6	19 10	18 4	18 15	16 8	21 7						
35	Purneah	19 0	18 0	20 0	40 0	73 0		20 0	19 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	28 0						
36	Malda	18 0	18 8	14 0				...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 0						
37	Southal Purnea.	12 0	11 0	14 0				16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0						
ORISSA.																			
38	Cuttack	15 12	17	11 13				13 3	10 3	11 13	19 11	21 0	21 0						
39	Pooree	14 7	14 7	13 2				15 13	11 13	17 1	23 10	22 5	23 10						
40	Balasore	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	14 0						
CHOTA NAGPORE																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
41	Bazar obagh	10 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	9 2	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 4	23 0	Not procurable.					
42	Lohardugga	12 0	18 0	16 0	No sale.	30 0	18 0	16 2	16 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	24 0						
43	Singhboom	12 8	16 0		26 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	22 0						
44	Manbhoom	12 0	...	...	34 0	34 0		19 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0				

P At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

Q At Lanchingchia = Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.

R In Sasseram, Dhabuash and Buxar sub-divisions retail prices of salt 11 seers per rupee.

S In Madhubani and Jaspore sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

T At Hajipore retail price of salt 10½ seers per rupee.

U At Bhatiali retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st January 1888.

Station Bazaars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st January 1888—(concluded.)

SALT			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEKERS			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH												DISTRICTS.
			SALT			AGRICULTURAL LABOURER			STEEL OR IRON- SMITH			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH						
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.				
Eastern Districts—concluded																		
P	9 0	21 0	12 0	4 0	0	3 4	0	3 8	0	10 8	to	to	7 8	to	to	to	to	Chittagong.
Q	8 0	9 0	11 0	3 12	0	3 12	0	3 8	0	7 0	to	to	5 0	to	to	to	to	Nonchally
	10 8	11 8	11 8	3 12	0	3 5	0	3 7	0	10 0	to	to	8 0	to	to	to	to	Tipparah
	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	0	4 8	0	4 8	0	0 8	to	to	Not procurable	to	to	to	to	Chittagong Hill Tracts
	9 0	11 0	11 0	4 4	0	3 4	0	3 4	0	8 0	to	to	8 0	to	to	to	to	Hill Tipparah
BEHAR.																		
	11 8	12 0	11 8	3 1	0	3 1	0	3 1	0	4 8	to	to	4 8	to	to	to	to	Patna
	10 0	11 0	11 0	4 0	0	3 5	0	3 5	0	2 8	to	to	3 0	to	to	to	to	Gya
R	10 0	12 8	12 0	4 0	0	3 3	0	3 5	0	4 0	to	to	4 0	to	to	to	to	Shahabad
S	8 0	13 0	13 0	3 4	0	3 0	0	1 0	0	2 8	to	to	2 8	to	to	to	to	Durbhanga
T	10 0	12 0	12 0	3 14	0	3 4	0	3 4	0	3 0	to	to	3 0	to	to	to	to	Muzafferpore
	10 12	12 0	12 0	3 10	0	3 8	0	3 12	0	3 12	to	to	3 12	to	to	to	to	Varan.
U	9 0	11 0	12 0	3 13	0	3 5	0	3 2	0	3 12	to	to	3 12	to	to	to	to	Chumparna
V	10 8	12 9	12 9	3 11	0	3 14	0	3 2	0	4 0	to	to	3 12	to	to	to	to	Monghyr
W	10 13	13 0	12 10	3 8	0	3 2	0	3 1	0	3 12	to	to	4 0	to	to	to	to	Rhagulpore
X	10 0	11 0	10 8	4 0	0	3 3	0	3 10	0	4 11	to	to	4 0	to	to	to	to	Purneah.
	10 0	11 8	12 0	3 12	0	3 5	0	3 4	0	4 0	to	to	5 0	to	to	to	to	Malah
Z	8 0	11 8	12 0	4 1	0	3 4	0	3 4	0	3 12	to	to	3 12	to	to	to	to	Montal Pergoa.
ORISSA.																		
	9 0	14 0	14 0	4 8	0	3 12	0	3 12	0	5 10	to	to	5 10	to	to	to	to	Cuttack
	10 8	13 2	14 7	3 8	0	3 12	0	3 10	0	8 0	to	to	8 0	to	to	to	to	Pooree
Zi	9 0	10 8	10 0	4 2	0	3 5	0	3 10	0	5 10	to	to	5 0	to	to	to	to	Balasore
CHOTA NAAGPORE South-Western Frontier Agency																		
	8 0	10 0	10 0	4 8	0	3 10	0	3 12	0	3 12	to	to	3 12	to	to	to	to	Hazareebagh
	10 0	10 8	10 0	4 0	0	3 10	0	3 12	0	3 12	to	to	3 12	to	to	to	to	Lohardugga
	8 14	9 0	9 0	4 8	0	4 0	0	4 0	0	3 0	to	to	4 8	to	to	to	to	Singbhoom.
	...	10 10	4 0	0	3 7	0	3 8	0	1 0	0	4 3	to	4 11	to	to	to	to	Manbhoom

In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bogusera 10 seers and Jamui 9 seers.
 In Backs, Mandahpore and Soopool sub-divisions retail prices of salt 11 seers per rupee.
 At Kishanganje retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur and Godda 10 seers, Raymahal 11 seers and Pakour 11 seers.
 At Bhadrak retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
 At Kishid retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
 At Borsingpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in ■

Number.	MARKS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta	2 11 5	2 12 0	2 15 0	1 7 7	1 8 5	1 4 0	3 11 3	3 10 4	3 8 0	2 2 1	2 2 5	1 15 0
2	Beragunge	3 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 15 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0
3	Dacca	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 6 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0
4	Narainpore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong	3 10 0	3 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 12 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
6	Patna (Mun- surgunge and Muroofgunge).	2 3 6	2 5 0	1 13 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 11 0
7	Bahar	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
8	Roosie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 11 0	1 8 0
9	Calcutta	2 5 0	2 3 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 11 0

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February 1888.

undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 31st January 1888.

PEAN, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALIY OR KUKADA (<i>Cicer Aristicum</i>)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)			ARHAR OR TUR INDIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)			FIREWOOD			SALT			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	
1 13 10	1 13 6	1 12 0	1 7 6	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 14 1	2 3 4	2 1 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	3 1 0	2 1 6	3 0 0	Calcutta.
2 14 0	2 3 0	1 12 0										3 5 0	3 2 0	1 1 4	Barrackpore.
2 3 0	2 3 0	2 2 6				2 0 0	2 0 0		0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Dacca
"															Narainpore.
2 13 0	2 8 0	2 6 0				3 13	3 10	3 13	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	Chittagong
1 13 0	1 13 0	1 3 6	1 4 6	1 6 0	1 3 0	1 11	1 11 6	1 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 1 6	1 1 0	3 1 0	Patna (Muz- sircuzah and Mirzapore), Barrackpore
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0				3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	4 2 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	
"												3 8 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	Poorah.
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	"	"	"	2 2 0	2 2 0	"	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

P NOLAN,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
			Near barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.
ORIGINAL.	Pooree	Gopalpur	30.053	30.126	+0.082	Caln	151	80.7	28th Jan.	62.9	31st Jan.	70.9	65.3	71.1
		False Point	30.119	30.141	+0.054	NNE	171	78.4	2nd Feb.	53.0	31st "	74.0	60.2	66.0
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30.085	30.149	+0.073	NE	38	80.4	2nd "	56.8	31st "	70.6	60.7	70.2
	Balasore	Balasore	30.039	30.100	+0.070	NW	30.2	79.3	2nd, 3rd Feb.	61.6	31st "	70.9	60.3	69.2
	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	30.128	30.155	+0.083	N	253	77.7	3rd "	51.2	30th "	72.8	60.7	65.7
	South 24 Pargunnahs													
	Midnapore	Midnapore	30.022	30.130	+0.078	N	78.4	81.3	3rd "	50.2	30th "	75.2	64.3	64.7
	24 Pargunnahs													
	Howrah	Calcutta	30.120	30.133	+0.073	Northerly	51	76.5	3rd "	49.3	31st "	71.4	63.4	62.4
	Hoochly													
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	30.062	30.137	+0.074	North-westerly	46.9	77.7	3rd "	47.3	30th "	72.2	61.3	62.0
	Bankura	Bankura	29.808			NW	29	75.6	3rd "	49.4	31st "	69.1	61.2	61.3
	Raichhoom	Raichhoom	29.819	30.145	+0.081	Westerly	82.0	76.5	3rd "	47.2	30th "	73.4	61.2	62.3
	West Burdwan													
	Moorshedabad	Berhampur	30.021	30.161	+0.081	North-westerly	57.2	79.6	29th Jan.	45.6	31st "	72.0	60.1	61.25
	Nuddea	Krishnachur	30.070	30.130		W NW & N NW	63.5	76.9	3rd Feb.	46.5	30th "	71.8	49.2	60.5
	Jessore	Jessore	30.116	30.151	+0.075	NW	50.8	77.7	3rd "	46.3	31st "	70.0	61.9	62.5
	Khoolna													
	Chittagong	Chittagong	30.032	30.127	+0.057	NE	45	77.1	3rd "	49.7	31st "	72.3	65.1	63.3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Dumakiri				(Observations not received).								
RAJSHY.	Backergunge	Barrisal	30.115	30.125	+0.080	N	59.8	75.8	3rd "	47.6	31st "	70.0	63.2	62.1
	Noakhali	Noakhali	30.014	30.020	+0.009	NNE	85.9	75.7	3rd "	45.3	31st "	71.8	61.9	61.3
	Farrakka	Farrakka	30.108	30.150	+0.083	N	19	73.7	3rd "	42.9	31st "	69.5	49.3	59.1
	Dacca	Dacca	30.117	30.120	+0.050	W	62	77.1	3rd "	48.1	30th, 31st Jan.	73.6	62.0	62.8
	Comilla	Comilla	30.088	30.126	+0.073	N	59.7	77.4	3rd "	46.1	31st Jan.	72.9	60.9	61.9
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.077	30.127	+0.090	E	59.8	74.2	3rd "	43.6	30th Jan.	68.4	49.0	58.7
	Bohga	Bohga	30.014	30.110		W	47.6	75.3	3rd "	41.3	31st "	70.6	47.5	59.0
	Patna	Saighunge	30.084	30.132	+0.070	W	41.7	75.4	3rd "	41.7	30th "	71.0	47.5	59.3
	Bajubhaya	Samtara Bazar	30.077	30.149	+0.091	SW	65.5	74.1	3rd "	41.7	31st "	69.6	46.7	52.6
NORTH BENGAL.	Maldah	Maldah	30.051			NW	70.6	75.9	3rd "	39.9	31st "	71.7	45.6	58.1
	Dinagore	Dinagore	29.997	30.121	+0.073	SW	68	75.1	3rd "	41.4	31st "	71.9	45.3	59.2
	Rangpur	Rangpur	29.989	30.121	+0.089	Caln	300	73.8	3rd "	49.8	31st "	70.4	45.3	67.5
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.945	30.150	+0.117	NE	17.4	72.3	3rd "	43.5	30th "	69.1	48.7	59.1
	Cooch Behar													
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	29.962		+0.039	Caln	25.3	4.3	29th Jan.	27.9	30th "	57.3	50.6	53.8
	Parmanah													
	North Bhawalpur	Parmanah	30.025	30.162	+0.130	NW	63.9	73.1	3rd Feb.	49.9	30th, 31st Jan.	69.2	45.7	60.0
	Moruffepore	Moruffepore				(Observations not received).								
SOUTH BENGAL.	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29.985	30.162	+0.093	WSW	112	68.8	3rd "	46.8	30th "	65.7	48.7	57.7
	Chunparan	Mothuri	29.980	30.150	+0.084	WSW	180.0	72.5	3rd "	46.4	31st "	65.6	44.4	56.5
	Saran	Chupra	29.918	30.110	+0.073	WSW	118.1	75.6	3rd "	44.1	30th "	68.5	47.0	59.3
		Dehree	29.795	30.111	+0.091	WNW	200.2	75.5	3rd "	47.0	30th "	68.8	46.7	58.8
	Bahadur	Buxar	29.923	30.150	+0.053	WNW	161.9	74.4	3rd "	46.9	30th "	68.5	47.3	57.9
		Arrah	29.936	30.146	+0.060	W, SW	74.9	74.3	3rd "	45.9	30th to 31st Jan.	68.2	47.2	57.7
	Gya	Gya	29.750	30.150	+0.051	Westerly	167.9	76.3	3rd "	47.3	31st "	70.0	50.5	60.3
	Patna	Hatnara	29.979	30.151	+0.076	W	76.2	74.9	3rd "	45.9	30th, 31st Jan.	68.3	47.4	57.9
	South Bhawalpur	Bhawalpur	29.982	30.165	+0.087	W	71.9	76.4	30th Jan.	42.0	30th "	74.4	48.9	56.6
	Bombal Pargunnahs	Dumka	29.926		+0.110	NW	79.7	77.0	2nd, 3rd Feb.	46.5	31st "	71.0	48.3	59.7
CHOTA NAAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	29.978	30.174	+0.067	WNW & W	204.5	75.9	3rd "	45.9	30th "	68.6	46.8	56.4
	Lehardugga													
	Manbhum	Kanchar	29.940	30.157	+0.055	NW	154.2	75.4	2nd "	43.8	29th "	68.3	47.1	58.1
	Singbhum	Chyabham	29.940		+0.059	NE	19.0	80.0	2nd "	44.8	30th "	74.3	53.9	63.4

* Means for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the readings during the same period. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear day is denoted by c and an overcast day by o. The are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district derived from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations for the period in question. The station in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least hundredth of an inch falls.

for the week ending Friday, the 3rd of February 1888

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS															METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	
Latitude		Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.		Rainfall of week at observing station.		OF WEEK.		Since 1st of January		Since 15th May 1887		Rainfall of week at observing station.		District		
Average at 10 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Excess or deficit.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Excess or deficit.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Excess or deficit.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Excess or deficit.	District	
65	07	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Calcutta	
66	10	0.02	0.11	0.10	1.15	0.31	+1.11	15.12	56.57	11.25	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	Calcutta	
67	07	0.17	0.7	0.18	2.48	0.31	+0.99	16.25	62.78	—0.51	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	Calcutta	
68	07	0.00	0.02	0.05	1.44	0.55	+0.78	6.47	64.27	—11.10	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	Calcutta	
69	16	0.25	0.06	0.1	0.86	0.76	+0.1	59.11	62.71	—3.57	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	Calcutta	
70	0	Nil	Nil	0.18	0.87	0.54	+0.31	51.1	51.17	—0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Calcutta	
71	01	0.03	0.07	0.19	1.11	0.57	+0.51	11.61	52.15	—10.81	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	Calcutta	
72	0	Nil	Nil	0.19	1.23	0.14	+0.71	4.27	46.88	—0.61	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
73	07	Nil	Nil	0.05	1.25	0.8	+0.87	40.14	52.41	—1.84	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
74	03	Nil	Nil	0.15	0.15	0.64	—0.05	58.01	62.1	—4.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	Calcutta	
75	10	Nil	Nil	0.10	0.31	0.51	—0.15	59.14	40.01	+9.23	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
76	11	Nil	Nil	0.17	0.27	0.65	+0.12	13.11	49.60	—6.49	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
77	11	Nil	0.03	0.23	1.61	0.62	+0.31	42.1	54.10	—11.99	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	Calcutta	
78	27	1.14	1.08	0.06	3.96	0.57	+0.21	90.50	114.71	—11.84	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	Calcutta	
79	12	0.00	2.30	0.61	1.71	0.61	+1.71	16.95	82.81	—18.89	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	Calcutta	
80	19	1.52	0.40	0.18	1.2	0.77	+1.20	61.29	78.11	—17.16	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
81	17	1.1	0.73	0.19	1.72	0.78	+0.61	71.29	109.01	—37.72	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	Calcutta	
82	04	Nil	0.50	0.24	1.21	0.62	+0.51	17.12	50.60	—19.48	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Calcutta	
83	14	0.02	0.11	0.25	0.61	0.67	+0.06	50.03	61.34	—20.31	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Calcutta	
84	23	0.75	0.67	0.20	1.12	0.75	+0.12	43.15	71.61	—28.46	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Calcutta	
85	21	0.04	Nil	0.16	0.11	0.50	—0.39	60.63	67.80	—7.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Calcutta	
86	0	Nil	Nil	0.14	0.05	0.40	—0.11	60.51	57.25	+3.26	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	Calcutta	
87	19	Nil	Nil	0.14	0.23	0.17	—0.21	44.21	51.63	—7.42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Calcutta	
88	07	0.01	Nil	0.16	0.03	0.67	—0.05	49.63	54.11	—4.48	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	Calcutta	
89	10	Nil	Nil	0.15	0.07	0.61	—0.04	46.68	53.00	—6.32	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
90	19	Nil	Nil	0.06	0.09	0.54	—0.35	60.15	66.19	—12.96	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	Calcutta	
91	06	Nil	0.15	0.11	0.36	0.53	—0.17	80.90	75.19	+7.45	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
92	34	0.05	0.20	0.09	0.51	1.41	+0.47	117.04	110.62	+7.11	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	Calcutta	
93	04	0.18	0.41	0.20	1.09	1.04	—0.01	118.20	121.27	—3.07	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	Calcutta	
94	13	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.27	0.89	—0.32	66.41	59.13	+7.18	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
95	00	Nil	0.10	0.03	0.74	—0.29	47.35	43.42	+3.93	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Calcutta	
96	00	Nil	Nil	0.13	0.45	0.71	—0.20	50.07	64.45	+5.62	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	Calcutta	
97	17	Nil	Nil	0.15	0.44	0.75	—0.31	49.92	46.00	+3.92	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
98	08	Nil	Nil	0.07	0.86	0.60	+0.21	40.25	43.15	—2.90	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	Calcutta	
99	13	Nil	0.07	0.12	1.07	0.70	+0.47	133.02	40.37	—1.71	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Calcutta	
100	14	Nil	Nil	0.10	1.20	0.69	+0.00	39.29	41.78	—2.49	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	Calcutta	
101	13	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.77	0.61	+0.16	46.81	41.69	+5.12	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	Calcutta	
102	07	Nil	Nil	0.31	0.68	0.64	—0.01	43.20	45.19	+1.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Calcutta	
103	08	Nil	Nil	0.11	0.40	—0.05	32.00	20.61	+1.37	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Calcutta	
104	07	Nil	Nil	0.07	1.02	0.48	+0.53	47.63	50.68	—1.25	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	Calcutta	
105	14	Nil	Nil	0.19	1.19	0.68	+0.33	45.63	47.62	—2.02	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	Calcutta	
106	07	Nil	Nil	1.04	0.80	+0.28	51.28	51.00	—0.28	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Calcutta	

The observations are recorded from the station for the week ending Friday, the 3rd of February 1888, and are compared with the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal mean is given, and the excess or deficit of the actual rainfall is given in the column of excess or deficit. The observations are recorded from the station for the week ending Friday, the 3rd of February 1888, and are compared with the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal mean is given, and the excess or deficit of the actual rainfall is given in the column of excess or deficit. The observations are recorded from the station for the week ending Friday, the 3rd of February 1888, and are compared with the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal mean is given, and the excess or deficit of the actual rainfall is given in the column of excess or deficit.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 3rd of February 1888.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.						Total rain fall since 1st of January.	Average rainfall from 1st of January.	Total rain- fall since 1st May 1887.	Average rainfall from 1st May 1887 to date.	
			1st day.	2nd day.	3rd day.	4th day.	5th day.	6th day.					
ORISSA.	Pattana.	Prosen	1.7						1.7	1.13	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Khudab	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Rangpur	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Talab	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Pipili	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
	Cuttack.	Jagatsinghpur	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Bark	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
	Balasore.	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore.	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
	24-Parganas.	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
	Howrah.	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
Hugli.	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	
	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	
	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	
	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	
	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	
SOUTH-EAST BENGAL.	Barisal.	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
	Bhola.	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
	Barisal.	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
		Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5
Barisal.	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	
	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	
	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	
	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	
	Choudhury	0.0						0.0	0.00	0.43	31.00	52.5	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 3rd of February 1888—contd.

Geographical position.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall since 1st of January.	Average total rainfall since 1st of January.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1887.	Average rainfall from 18th May 1887 to date.
			Saturday, 25th January.	Sunday, 26th January.	Monday, 27th January.	Tuesday, 28th January.	Wednesday, 29th January.	Thursday, 30th January.	Friday, 31st January.	Number of rainy days.	of rainfall week.				
BENGAL.	North hilly.	Gourmuddi	0.29							1	0.29	0.51	?	41.03	?
		Harpal	0.13							1	0.13	1.26	?	62.35	?
		North hilly	1.17							1	1.17	1.98	0.63	71.12	100.00
		Penny	0.30							1	0.30	1.45	0.63	74.31	100.00
	" "	Harishpore	1.19							1	1.19	1.61	?	74.04	?
		Kungaj								Nil	Nil	0.23	?	41.50	?
	" "	Madaripore	1.50							1	1.50	0.70	0.71	37.39	66.00
		Purandipore								Nil	Nil	0.72	0.19	38.01	57.45
	" "	Gosunda								Nil	Nil	0.40	0.06	35.00	47.42
	" "	Munirganj	0.25							1	0.25	0.61	0.62	39.82	74.82
		Dara								Nil	Nil	0.15	0.15	40.10	69.18
		Karmakunde	0.25							1	0.25	0.51	0.51	42.12	65.35
		Mainkunge								Nil	Nil	0.06	0.50	35.34	51.46
	" "	Joydebpore								Nil	Nil	0.20	?	51.97	?
TO BENGAL.	Hill Tipperah.	Agartala	1.44							1	1.44	1.10	0.70	43.71	82.03
		Comilla	0.13							1	0.45	1.80	0.78	48.05	77.93
		Chandpore	0.50							1	0.50	1.75	0.61	39.62	83.04
		Brinjalbaria	0.32							1	0.32	0.74	0.60	40.93	101.15
	" "	Ranchandrapore	0.07							1	0.07	0.14	?	39.06	?
		Nasirganj	0.04							1	0.04	0.34	?	36.48	?
		Daudkandi	0.11							1	0.11	0.25	?	36.50	?
		Kaba								Nil	Nil	0.25	?	42.71	?
	" "	Lakham	0.55							1	0.55	0.75	?	31.06	?
	" "	Kishoreganj								Nil	Nil	0.19	0.70	48.07	70.00
TO BENGAL.	Mymensingh	Atia (Tangail)								Nil	Nil	0.15	0.78	38.01	66.36
		Mymensingh								Nil	Nil	0.15	0.53	48.88	71.42
		Jamulpore								Nil	Nil	0.24	0.40	73.85	79.47
		Nasirganj								Nil	Nil	0.17	?	51.91	?
	" "	Subarnakhal								Nil	Nil	0.40	?	44.41	?
		Durgapore								Nil	Nil	?	?	73.50	?
	" "	Dewanganj								Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?
	" "	Pubna								Nil	Nil	0.18	0.18	37.40	65.01
		Durgapore								Nil	Nil	0.27	0.46	50.52	55.00
	" "	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	0.05	0.70	47.87	30.12
TO BENGAL.	" "	Nawa hills								Nil	Nil	0.07	0.57	50.21	34.31
		Bokra								Nil	Nil	0.07	0.77	43.00	40.50
		Panchlubi								Nil	Nil	0.00	0.38	68.10	54.73
	" "	Bondirah								Nil	Nil	?	0.30	47.10	63.01
		Nalder								Nil	Nil	?	0.55	61.02	60.02
	" "	Nasirganj								Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?
		Lalpur								Nil	Nil	0.24	?	31.26	?
		Kanda								Nil	Nil	?	?	62.02	?
	" "	Maldah								Nil	Nil	0.02	0.52	49.05	51.85
		Chanchal								Nil	Nil	0.13	0.70	43.67	50.14
TO BENGAL.	" "	Gajal								Nil	Nil	?	?	51.10	?
		Gajal								Nil	Nil	0.08	?	52.20	?
	" "	Shibganj								Nil	Nil	0.03	0.72	62.70	67.75
		Nohadepore								Nil	Nil	0.14	0.40	48.40	65.04
	" "	Chiranch								Nil	Nil	0.21	0.69	73.40	50.97
		Kungaj								Nil	Nil	0.10	0.53	61.04	62.51
		Durgapore								Nil	Nil	?	0.51	41.28	61.21
	" "	Baidyabati								Nil	Nil	0.22	0.41	47.46	61.08
	" "	Mhawanganj								Nil	Nil	0.15	0.60	50.51	71.00
		(Gyabunda)								Nil	Nil	0.13	0.69	74.70	74.38
TO BENGAL.	" "	Kungaj								1	0.13	0.14	0.62	71.56	93.37
		Kungaj	0.13							1	0.13	0.02	0.52	?	?
		Baidyabati	0.15							1	0.15	?	?	61.13	?
		(Nalder)								Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?
	" "	Ulipore								1	0.21	0.85	0.55	125.30	110.43
		Jaliganj	0.21							1	0.21	1.30	?	101.27	?
	" "	Alipore	1.71							1	1.71	0.55	?	121.84	?
		Falacolla	0.78							1	0.78	0.55	?	101.84	?
	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
TO BENGAL.	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
TO BENGAL.	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
TO BENGAL.	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
	" "	Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84
		Debagaj	0.50							1	0.50	0.72	0.71	101.84	101.84

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p m), the 3rd of February 1888.—*concl*

Meteorological Division	District	Station	Rainfall					Total		Total rain fall since 1st of January	Average total rain fall from 1st of January	Total rain fall since 15th May 1887	Average rain fall for the year
			Friday 31st January	Saturday 1st Feb.	Sunday 2nd February	Monday 3rd February	Tuesday 4th February	Number of days with rain	in inches				
NORTH BENGAL—continued	Bhawal	Gopalpur								0.69	0.69	42.34	
		Bhawal								0.71	0.71	39.74	
SOUTH BENGAL	Bhawal	Bhawal								1.20	0.64	14.43	
		Bhawal								1.11	0.61	14.71	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								1.77	0.88	19.69	
		Bhawal								1.10	0.55	41.84	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								1.10	0.55	36.44	
		Bhawal								0.99	0.50	41.54	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								1.10	0.55	41.54	
		Bhawal								1.10	0.55	41.54	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
	Bhawal	Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
		Bhawal								0.82	0.41	22.24	
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SUMMARY OF THE RAINFALL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY 1888.

THE meteorology of the week ending the 27th of January had been important from the fact that a well defined barometric depression had marched in a south-easterly direction across the whole of India. It was first noticed near Quetta on the 20th, and on the 27th it had almost reached Gopalpore on the north Madras Coast. The storm had brought disturbed weather over the whole of Northern India, and also in Bengal. At the plains stations moderate to heavy rain had fallen, while along the Himalayas snow fell for several days in succession, and at some stations the falls were reported to be very heavy. At the close of this week, therefore, weather conditions over Bengal were decidedly disturbed; the skies were heavily clouded over a large part of the province, rain had been fairly general, humidity was high, the day temperatures were low, though minimum temperatures were nearly normal, and a light irregular wind current prevailed over the whole province. On the 28th, or the first day of the present week, the barometric depression above referred to had passed into the Bay of Bengal, and on the 29th it was approaching the east coast of the Bay, and its centre was not far from Akyab, while on the 30th it had apparently passed inland into Upper Burma, or had perhaps broken up, and it ceased to exert any further influence on the meteorology of India. With the continued south-easterly movement of the depression, conditions rapidly changed in Bengal; on the 2nd rain fell pretty generally in East Bengal and at the stations in and near the hills in North Bengal, while a few showers also fell in Orissa, but after this date skies cleared rapidly, temperature and humidity decreased, and pressure rose very generally, while a strong and very cold northerly wind current flowed over Bengal, the wind current being of a particularly low temperature owing apparently to the cooling effect of the accumulation of snow on the hills and to the rainfall over Upper India. In fact during the greater part of the week under review the cold weather conditions in Bengal have been present in an exceptionally pronounced form, and temperature has been particularly low, though towards its close it commenced to rise rapidly.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the week has been largely above the normal in all districts, and taking into consideration only those stations which have submitted observations for a series of years, and which therefore yield reliable averages, the average pressure over the whole province has been 0.072 inch in excess of the normal for the week. The northern districts of the province continue to show the same fact of relatively high pressure when compared with the remainder of the province and thus at Purneah the excess pressure has been 0.1 inch and at Jhagbhunga it has been 0.098 inch.

Temperature.—At the commencement of the week temperature fell with great rapidity and became exceptionally low, and at some stations during the first four days there was a fall in the minimum temperature of from 10° to 15°. Over the whole province for the week temperature has been 3.8° in defect of the normal, though the defect has been most pronounced in South West Bengal, North Behar and Chutia Nagpur, where it has amounted to nearly 5°.

The day temperatures have been exceptionally low over the whole province during the week, and at some stations, such as Purneah, the maximum temperatures have been nearly 10° below the normal. The distribution of the temperature during the week is best seen from the figures in the following table, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in different districts of the province are given and compared with normal values for the same period. It will be seen that the average of the day or maximum temperatures at these stations has been 6.8° below the normal, while the night temperatures have been only 2.9° below it:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending the 3rd February 1888.

	Normal mean tem- perature for the week ending 3rd February.	Actual mean tem- perature for the week ending 3rd February 1888.	Excess or defect of the actual from the normal mean.	Normal mean tem- perature for the week ending 3rd February.	Actual mean tem- perature for the week ending 3rd February 1888.	Excess or defect of the actual from the normal mean.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 3rd February.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 3rd February 1888.	Excess or defect of the actual from the normal mean.
Outlook	86.0	79.6	-6.4	47.4	40.7	-6.7	73.7	70.1	-3.6
Calcutta (Alipore) ..	78.2	71.4	-6.8	50.2	55.4	+5.2	67.2	64.1	-3.1
Dacca	79.3	73.0	-6.3	55.4	52.0	-3.4	67.6	65.8	-1.8
Burdwan	79.3	72.2	-7.1	54.4	51.8	-2.6	67.1	65.9	-1.2
Patna (Bankipore) ..	81.1	68.8	-12.3	49.7	47.4	-2.3	67.0	65.3	-1.7
Gya	78.9	70.0	-8.9	53.1	50.5	-2.6	67.0	65.3	-1.7
Purneah	78.8	68.2	-10.6	47.9	45.7	-2.2	67.0	65.3	-1.7
Hazratnagar	74.0	66.8	-7.2	51.2	48.8	-2.4	67.0	65.3	-1.7
Darjeeling	43.1	37.3	-5.8	32.7	30.3	-2.4	57.0	55.3	-1.7

Rainfall.—Has been confined practically to East Bengal and Orissa and to the hill districts of North Bengal. East Bengal has received an average fall of about two-thirds of

an inch, and Orissa about a fifth of an inch, but the falls elsewhere only average a few hundredths of an inch. The heaviest rainfalls reported were 5·14 inches at Cox's Bazar on the 28th, and nearly two inches at Kutabdea and Ruma on the same day. The Mymensingh district, on the other hand, received no rain.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 3rd of February 1888:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE							RAINFALL									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of January.		Since 15th May 1887.		
			Highest of each day.	Lowest of each day.	(If mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.	
Orissa	80·4	51·5	76·6	50·1	68·5	-2·5	0·20	0·20	0	0	0	+0·2	1·31	0·44	41·73	54·37	
South-West Bengal	81·3	45·5	72·5	52·3	63·4	-4·0	0·02	0·17	-0·15	0·2	0·5	-0·3	0·87	0·54	47·52	50·36	
East Bengal	77·4	42·0	71·1	51·4	61·4	-3·2	0·04	0·13	+0·40	0·6	0·4	+0·2	1·35	0·64	36·84	74·79	
North Bengal	75·1	39·9	70·5	40·3	58·4	-3·5	0·07	0·11	-0·04	0·3	0·3	0	0·23	0·50	73·23	70·12	
North Bihar	78·0	40·1	64·0	40·4	57·2	-4·2	Nil	0·10	-0·10	0·0	0·3	-0·3	0·48	0·67	52·55	49·57	
South Bihar	78·4	42·0	60·6	43·3	59·0	-3·5	Nil	0·14	-0·14	0·0	0·1	-0·4	0·34	0·60	42·60	44·18	
Cuttack Nagpur	75·4*	40·9*	67·5*	47·1*	57·5*	-4·4*	Nil	0·14	-0·14	0·0	0·4	-0·4	1·04	0·58	45·50	49·51	

* Chyabases not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL:

The 7th February 1888.

A. FIEDLER,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of January 1888.

	Inches	Date	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ..	30 016		
The average pressure of January from 24 years' registers ...	30 014		
The highest pressure in the month ...	30 220	6th	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month ...	29 884	27th	16h
The range of pressure ...	0 336		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	216 1		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	337 3		
°			
The mean temperature of the month ..	63 4		
The average temperature of January from 24 years' registers	67 7		
The highest temperature in the month ..	77 8	5th	
The lowest temperature in the month ..	48 3	31st	
The range of temperature during the month ...	29 5		
The mean daily range of temperature ..	18 9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day ...	26 4	15th	
Per cent			
The mean humidity of the month ...	68		
The average humidity of January from 24 years' registers ...	71		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month ..	0 390		
The average vapour tension of January from 9 years' registers	0 467		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ..	3 04		
The average cloud proportion of January from 11 years' registers ..	1 54		
Inches.			
The total rainfall of the month ..	0 92		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0 91		
The average fall of January from 48 years' registers ...	0 43		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ..	0 57	27th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month ...	5		
The average number of rainy days in January from 24 years' registers ...	2		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month ...	123 7		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	49 7		
The greatest sun temperature ...	133 1	21th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ...	59 0	24th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ...	45 6		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground ...	9 5		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature ..	12 3	13th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day ...	47 9		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ...	112 0	28th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	11 0	29th, 11 to noon, and noon to 1 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 222, NE. 65, E. 18, SE. 3, S. 2, SW. 9, W. 47, NW. 126, Calm 252.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore 0 003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2 5° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards is found to read 0 6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

A. PEBLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 6th February 1888.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
29th January to 4th February 1888**

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 3.5° Fahr	TEMPERATURE				HYGROMETRY				WIND		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER
					Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension	Dew point	Humidity	Prevailing direction				
1888		°		inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches		
Jan	29th	126.3	9.8	0.070	61.2	69.5	17.0	71.5	11.3	0.312	47.6	63	N by W and calm	85	Nil	(Chiefly clear	
"	30th	126.5	10.1	0.071	59.9	60.0	18.7	49.3	12.5	0.308	45.7	61	NNW and calm	70	"	Clear p.	
"	31st	126.5	10.0	0.066	59.1	70.0	22.1	48.3	11.5	0.300	46.8	66	NNW and calm	19	"	Clear p.	
Feb	1st	128.7	10.4	0.078	62.1	77.0	21.1	40.9	11.7	0.360	49.9	66	WNW and calm	39	"	Clear p.	
"	2nd	130.6	10.5	0.070	61.0	71.7	20.9	57.6	10.0	0.425	54.1	71	WNW and calm	40	"	(Chiefly clear p.	
"	3rd	131.9	10.1	0.071	61.0	75.7	22.2	56.5	10.0	0.438	55.2	71	SW by S, WNW and variable	10	"	Clear p.	
"	4th	133.1	10.2	0.064	60.0	81.5	21.1	55.1	10.9	0.408	63.8	72	SW, WNW and SW by S	62	"	Clear, p.	

The mean pressure of the seven days ...

Inches

30.072

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

29.988

Hours

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...

71.4

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...

11.7

°

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

63.2

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

69.5

The extreme variation of temperature ...

33.2

The maximum temperature ...

81.5

Miles

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...

11

lbs

The highest pressure of wind on one square foot ...

Not measurable.

%

The mean relative humidity ...

67

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

71

Inches

The total fall of rain from 29th January to 4th February 1888

Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

0.19

The total fall from 1st January to 4th February 1888

0.92

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

0.47

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

- fog, & dew.

A. PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;

Calcutta, the 6th February 1888.

Abstract of the Results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of January 1888.

The mean temperature during the month	...	...	64.6	Data.
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	80.1	16th & 28th.
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	48.1	31st.
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	32.0	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	20.9	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	28.0	15th.
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	67	%
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	4.09	Inches.
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	1.11	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	0.74	27th.
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	6	

A. PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;

The 6th February 1888.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 29th January to 4th February 1888.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1888.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	29th	62.5	71.4	17.0	51.4	54.7	326	47.2	58	N
"	30th	61.2	71.1	20.0	51.1	53.7	315	46.3	58	.....
"	31st	60.3	72.1	21.0	48.1	53.8	331	47.6	63	.....
February	1st	64.1	76.9	25.2	51.7	67.2	378	51.2	63	.....
"	2nd	66.8	75.9	23.0	55.9	61.2	401	50.0	70	.....
"	3rd	68.5	80.4	23.5	57.9	61.3	418	55.0	61	.....
"	4th	76.9	83.9	25.9	58.0	65.1	463	56.8	50	.....

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 65.8

The extreme variation of temperature ... 35.8

The maximum temperature ... 83.9

The mean relative humidity ... 61

The total fall of rain from 29th January to 4th February 1888 ... Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;

The 6th February 1888.

A. PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDUM.

THE chief incidents in connection with the vital statistics of the principal Municipalities in Bengal, for the week ending 14th January 1888, are the following :—

1. That births and deaths were registered in the proportions per 1,000 of population of 22·8 and 24·5 respectively, as opposed to 21· and 26·9 per 1,000 in the preceding week ending 7th January, indicating an improvement in the registration of births with a retrogression in that of deaths.

2. That the undermentioned Municipalities returned the highest proportions of births and deaths :—

<i>Births.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Narainganj	..	49·7	Beaulah	..	40·9
Mozufferpore	..	43·8	Suburbs of Calcutta	..	44·9
Jessore	..	42·8	Puri	..	42·0
Comillah	..	42·3	Narainganj	..	37·2
Durbhanga	..	39·3	Jessore	..	33·7
Monghyr	..	35·3	Gya	..	35·3
Beaulah	..	31·5	Serampur	..	33·4

3. That, as compared with the results of the preceding week, there was a fractional diminution of mortality from all the diseases, excepting small-pox and injury, the death-rates from which presented no variations :—

Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—					
14th Jan. 1888. 7th Jan. 1888.					
Cholera	..	..	..	2·3	2·3
Small-pox	..	..	..	·03	·03
Fever	..	..	..	10·4	11·2
Bowel-complaints	..	..	..	4·2	4·4
Injury	..	..	..	·2	·2
Other causes	..	..	..	7·3	8·1

4. That while the following Municipalities exhibited conspicuously high mortality from cholera, fever, and the maladies classed as "Other causes," in the others no noticeable severity from small-pox, bowel-complaints or injuries occurred excepting in Puri, where 14·7 per 1,000 of the population died from bowel-complaints :—

<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Fever.</i>		<i>Other causes.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Narainganj	.. 12·4	Beaulah	.. 31·2	Gya	.. 19·8
Beaulah	.. 10·5	Jessore	.. 21·5	Puri	.. 14·7
Durbhanga	.. 5·5	Purneah	.. 20·8	Serampur	.. 13·7
Suburbs of Calcutta	.. 4·9			Suburbs of Calcutta	.. 13·0
Howrah	.. 4·0				
Dacca	.. 3·2				

5. That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class*, and *Age* were returned at the rates indicated below :—

<i>According to Sex.</i>			<i>According to Class.</i>			<i>According to Age.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	..	20·0	Christians	..	17·4	Under 1 year	..	152·6
Females	..	22·8	Hindus	..	24·8	1 and under 5 years	..	28·4
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	..	129	Mahomedans	..	24·3	5 " 10 "	..	12·7
						10 " 15 "	..	4·5
						15 " 20 "	..	12·5
						20 " 30 "	..	14·2
						30 " 40 "	..	18·7
						40 " 50 "	..	23·0
						50 " 60 "	..	31·7
						60 years and upwards	..	79·5

K. LADDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

The 6th February 1888

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
				POPULATION.				BIRTHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		DEATHS FROM—		DISEASE.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				SEX.					
				Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		All causes.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week.		Males.		Females.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	
				Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		All causes.				Total.		Total.			
				Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		All causes.				Total.		Total.			
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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

ORISSA COAST CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 97½ MILES.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of December 1887.

Number of boats or rafts.	Description.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons			Value.	Quantity.	Value	
		Up	Down	Total.	Rupees.	Tons	Rupees	
320	1. Grain ...	2,638	581	3,219	1,19,566	3,219	1,19,566	
...	2. Cotton	
5	3. Oilseeds ...	97	97	9,700	97	9,700	
21	4. Salt ...	54	268	322	21,928	322	21,928	
4	5. Piece-goods ...	1	7	8	4,600	8	4,600	
1	6. Metal	1	1	120	1	120	
5	7. Building materials ...	18	16	34	375	34	375	
809	8. Miscellaneous ...	308	709	1,017	98,450	1,017	98,450	
32	9. Fuel ...	20	338	358	4,960	358	4,960	
rafts	10. Timber ...	79 c. ft.	79 c. ft.	90	79 c. ft.	90	
"	11. Bamboos	433 c. ft.	433 "	45	433 "	45	
197 & 7 rafts	12. Total ...	3,136 & 79 c. ft.	1,920 & 433 c. ft.	5,056 & 512 c. ft.	2,59,834	5,056 & 512 c. ft.	2,59,834	
822 & 9 rafts	13. Total of same month last year	1,127 & 226 c. ft.	214	1,341 & 226 c. ft.	61,056	1,341 & 226 c. ft.	61,056	
		Up.	Down.	Total.			Rs. A. P.	
Total number of boats plying cargo ... No		571	626	1,197	Total tollage of month—24+25+26 ..		6,633 1 3	
Total number of boats plying passenger ... No.		44	56	100	Total tollage of same month last year ..		1,645 7 6	
Total registered tonnage, cargo ... Tons		6,945	5,845	12,790	Memorandum of Tollage.			
Total registered tonnage, passenger ... Tons		668	514	1,182				
Ton mileage ...		192,024	184,837	376,861				
Estimated value of cargo Rs.		1,22,285	1,37,414	2,59,699				
Number of passengers No.		2,208	1,831	4,039				
Rafts, bamboos .. c. ft.		.....	433	433			
Do., bullahs ... "		79	.....	79			
Estimated value of rafts Rs.		90	45	135				
Tollage on boats ..		3,028-15-0	2,968-3-9	5,997-2-9				
Compounded tollage on boats Rs.		356-4-0	275-1-0	631-5-0				
Tollage on rafts ..		2-12-0	1-13-6	4 9-6				
Total tollage on boats per ton mile ... Rs.		.....	.....	0-0-3			
Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet Rs.		.....	.....	0-14-4			
					1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month		3 976 9 0	
					2. Tollage per month ..		6,633 1 3	
					3. Total ..		10,609 10 3	
					4. Amount paid into treasury during the month ...		1,994 11 3	
					5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		5,614 15 0	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of December 1887

Number of boats or rafts.	Description	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE				PRIVATE		REMARKS
		Quantity Tons			Value	Quantity.	Value	
		Up	Down	Total	Rupess	Tons	Rupess	
552	1. Grain	16,476	..	16,476	13,76,982	16,476	13,76,982	For detail see next page
1	2. Cotton	2	...	2	1 000	2	1,000	
8	3. Oilseeds	174	...	174	15,862	174	15,862	
325	4. Salt	357	5,296	5,653	4,74,855	5,653	4,74,855	
.....	5. Piece-goods	..	...	.....	...	...	...
8	6. Metal	7	41	48	7,350	48	7,350	
128	7. Building materials	3,661	115	3,806	50,957	3,806	50,957	
3,172	8. Miscellaneous*	30,619	360	30,979	34,72,265	30,979	34,72,265	
646	9. Fuel	10,584	3,471	14,055	1,10,212	14,055	1,10,212	
1 raft	10. Timber	.....	40 c ft.	40 c ft.	60	40 c ft.	60
.....	11. Bamboos	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,840 & 1 raft.	12. Total	61,910	9,283 40 c ft.	71,193 & 40 c ft.	55,09,643	71,193 & 40 c ft.	55,09,643	
4,882 & 2 rafts	13. Total of same month last year.	52,450 & 24 No.	9,832	62,282 & 24 No.	46,08,322	62,262 & 24 No.	46,08,322	
		Up	Down	Total			Rs. A. P.	
14. Total number of boats plying cargo		No. 4,328	512	4,840	Total tollage of month-- 24+25+26		43,995 6	
14a. Ditto empty		.. 1,846	1,464	3,310	Total tollage of same month last year		37,361 13 3	
15. Total number of boats plying passenger		No. 290	3	293				
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo		Tons 157,089	34,609	191,698	Memorandum of Tollage.			
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger		Tons. 845	16	861				
18. Ton-mileage		... 1,442,340	346,250	17,88,590				
19. Estimated value of cargo		Rs. 49,53,103	5,56,480	55,09,583	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month		Rs. A. 1,582 8	
20. Number of passengers		No. 700	10	710	2. Tollage per month		43,995 6	
21. Rafts, bamboos		c ft. ...	.....	.....	3. Total		45,577 15
22. Do., bullocks		.. ..	40	40			
23. Estimated value of rafts		Rs. ...	60	60				
24. Tollage on boats		35,510-12-6	8,483-14-0	43,994-10-6				
25. Compounded tollage on boats		Rs. ...	....	.....	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month		48,864 15
26. Tollage on rafts		.. ..	0-12-0	0-12-0			
27. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile		Rs. ....	.....	4 72 pias			
28. Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet		Rs. ....	.. ..	1-14-0	5. Balance due at the end of the month		1,712 15

ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN ITEM 8 (MISCELLANEOUS).

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value	Quantity	Value.	
		Up	Down.	Total.	Rupces	Tons	Rupces.	
1,053	(a) Jute ...	24,032	.....	24,032	26,91,576	24,032	26,91,576	
117	(b) Jaggery ...	608	5	613	60,109	613	60,109	
8	(c) Sugar ...	38	... ..	38	7,525	38	7,525	
4	(d) Tobacco ..	10	9	19	4,200	19	4,200	
1,142	(e) Fish ...	196	.....	196	55,012	196	55,012	
9	(f) Hides ...	15	.....	15	3,400	15	3,400	
55	(g) Poultry ...	10	.....	10	8,311	10	8,311	
78	(h) Hay and straw ...	285	.....	285	9,594	285	9,594	
28	(j) Oils ...	291	.....	291	40,720	291	40,720	
32	(k) Earthenware ...	88	.....	88	1,236	88	1,236	
647	(m) Other miscellaneous	5,046	346	5,392	5,90,582	5,392	5,90,582	
3,172	Total Miscellaneous...	30,619	360	30,979	34,72,265	30,979	34,72,265	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

TOLLY'S NULLAH.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of December 1887.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.			REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
6,237	1. Grain ...	15,540	1	15,541	12,33 133	15,541	12,33,133	For details see next page.
7	2. Cotton ..	78	...	78	14,000	78	44,000	
1	3. Oilseeds ...	23	...	23	2,925	23	2,925	
55	4. Salt ...	411	269	680	57,150	680	57,150	
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
261	7. Building materials	2,448	.....	2,448	12,641	2,448	12,641
■	8. Miscellaneous* ...	3,841	116	3,957	5,06,692	3,957	5,06,692	
220	9. Fuel ...	3,201	...	3,201	15,065	3,201	15,065	
3 rafts	10. Timber ...	1,095 c. ft.	.....	1,095 c. ft.	6,310	1,095 c. ft.	6,310
2 "	11. Bamboos ...	62 "	.....	62 "	7	62 "	7
7,742 & 5 rafts.	12. Total ...	25,542 & 1,157 c. ft.	386	25,928 & 1,157 c. ft.	18,77,923	25,928 & 1,157 c. ft.	18,77,923	
6,808 & 3 rafts.	13. Total of same month last year.	17,540 & 52 No.	951	18,491 & 52 No.	11,24,874	18,491 & 52 No.	11,24,874	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ..		Rs. A. P.	
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No	7,673	69	7,742			13,980 15	
14a.	Ditto empty "	1,249	426	1,675				
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No	314	16	330	Total tollage of same month last year ...		10,026 15	
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons.	34,820	3,839	38,659	Memorandum of Tollage.			
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger Tons	729	52	781				
18.	Ton-mileage ...	718,184	62,256	780,440			Rs. A. P.	
19.	Estimated value of cargo Rs	18,34,369	37,237	18,71,606	1 Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		479 7	
20.	Number of passengers No.	1,874	81	1,955	2. Tollage per month ...		13,980 15	
21.	Rafts, bamboos c. ft	62	.....	62	3. Total ...		14,460 7
22.	Do., bullahs "	1,095	.....	1,095	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month ...		13,822 10
23.	Estimated value of rafts Rs.	6,217	100	6,317	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		34 12	
24.	Tollage on boats "	13,006-1-9	953-8-0	13,959-7-9				
25.	Compounded tollage on boats Rs.	.....	.....	.....	
26.	Tollage on rafts "	20-0-0	1-8-0	21-8-0				
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile Rs.	.....	.....	3 43 pica			
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet Rs.	.....	.....	1-13-8			

ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN ITEM 8 (MISCELLANEOUS).

TOLLY'S NULLAH.

Number of loads or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupess.	Tons.	
1	(a) Jute ...	5	.....	5	600	5	600
115	(b) Jaggory ...	687	2	689	57,885	689	57,885
.....	(c) Sugar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	(d) Tobacco ...	55	21	76	14,875	76	14,875
240	(e) Fish ...	39	4	43	12,119	43	12,119
1	(f) Hides ...	2	.....	2	800	2	800
6	(g) Poultry ...	2	.....	2	560	2	560
189	(h) Hay and straw ...	486	.....	486	10,218	486	10,218
40	(i) Oils ...	352	27	379	53,050	379	53,050
114	(k) Earthenware ...	117	22	139	1,943	139	1,943
247	(m) Other miscella- neous.	2,096	40	2,136	3,51,642	2,136	3,51,642
961	Total Miscellaneous ...	3,841	116	3,957	5,06,692	3,957	5,06,692

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1887, AS COMPARED WITH THE
CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

	TRAFFIC, 1887-88						TRAFFIC, 1888-87.					
	During the month			To end of the month			During the month			To end of the month.		
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	41,995	6	6	2,59,240	8	9	37,361	13	3	2,19,458	0	6
Tolly's Nullah ...	13,980	15	9	90,597	11	0	10,026	15	9	66,695	10	0
Total ..	57,976	6	3	3,49,838	3	9	47,388	13	0	2,86,153	10	6

CALCUTTA, }
The 7th February 1888. }

A. D. MACARTHUR, *Major, R.E.*
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

NUDDRA RIVERS

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of December 1887.

Number of boats & rafts	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value	Quantity	Value	
		Up	Down	Total.	Rupees	Tons	Rupees.	
756	1. Grain ...	266	8,112	8,378	4,13,105	8,378	4,13,105	
...	2 Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	3. Oilseeds ...	32	1,095	1,727	1,89,104	1,727	1,89,104	
424	4. Salt ...	2,541	...	2,541	2,13,462	2,541	2,13,462	
...	5 Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	6. Metal ...	139	...	139	29,510	139	29,510	
22	7 Building materials ...	72	68	140	5,933	140	5,933	
973	8 Miscellaneous ...	1,761	6,240	8,001	11,77,699	8,001	14,77,699	
75	9 Fuel ...	541	132	673	5,735	673	5,735	
rafts	10. Timber ...	65 c ft	26,729 c ft	26,794 c ft.	37,357	26,794 c ft	37,357	
"	11. Bamboos ...	"	24,282 "	24,282 "	2,285	24,282 "	2,285	
2,435 & rafts	12. Total ...	{ 5,354 & 65 c ft	{ 16,247 & 51,011 c ft	{ 21,601 & 51,076 c ft	{ 23,74,190 & 51,076 c ft	{ 21,601 & 51,076 c ft	{ 23,74,190 & 51,076 c ft	
335 & rafts	13. Total of same month last year	{ 4,951 & 116 c ft	{ 13,225 & 13,016 c ft	{ 18,176 & 13,132 c ft	{ 19,64,052 & 13,132 c ft	{ 18,176 & 13,132 c ft	{ 19,64,052 & 13,132 c ft	
		Up	Down	Total	Rs. A. P.			
Total number of boats plying cargo		No. 960	1,475	2,435	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26			
Little empty boats, steamers &c.		No. 826	71	900	13,270 9 1			
Total number of boats plying passengers		No. 570	574	1,144	Total tollage of same month last year			
Empty boats		No. 25	76	101	11,147 3 6			
Total registered tonnage, cargo		Tons 19,716	32,153	51,869	Memorandum of Tollage.			
Total registered tonnage, passengers		Tons 371	352	723				
Ton-mileage		...	...	...	Rs. A. P.			
Estimated value of cargo Rs.		7,21,542	16,13,066	23,34,608	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month			
Number of passengers		No. 883	1,570	2,453	1,196 1 9			
Rafts, bamboos		c ft ...	24,282	24,282	2. Tollage per month			
Do, bullocks		" 65	26,729	26,791	13,270 9 1			
Estimated value of rafts		Rs. 165	39,477	39,612	3. Total			
Tollage on boats		4,832-10-4	7,956-15-0	12,789-9-4	11,466 10 10			
Compounded tollage on boats		...	...	...	
Tollage on rafts		Rs. 0-15-0	480-0-9	480-15-9	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month			
Total tollage on boats per ton-mile		...	...	...	11,194 0 2			
Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet		...	...	0-15-1	5. Balance due at the end of the month			
		...	...	...	338 10 8			

* Boats in these rivers do not pay per mile.

Abstract for the month of December 1887, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year

	1887-88.		1886-87	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	13,270 9 1	1,71,075 8 7	11,147 3 6	1,73,392 3 6

A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 1th February 1888, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1888			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1887		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo.	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage
	No	Mds	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	2,194	4,80,106	8,568	1,912	4,00,746	7,224
Jute	149	96,813	1,692	125	79,641	1,361
Firewood	181	65,225	1,021	130	1,01,225	1,362
Other articles	1,070	3,07,683	3,967	971	2,60,210	3,639
Total	3,534	9,58,829	15,238	3,138	8,41,922	13,586

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th January 1888, on 1,513½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coachings receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	202,389	3,14,715 2 0	27,78,457 20	6,67,511 1 0	12,534 1 0	10,01,777 4 0	63,311½	105,861½	169,173
Or per mile of railway ...	...	207 14 7	...	440 15 2	...	664 12 7	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	1,001,651	12,62,522 7 0	1,11,81,551 30	26,30,076 8 0	70,952 14 0	58,73,409 13 5	261,105½	424,387½	685,493
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,001,651	12,62,522 7 0	1,11,81,551 30	26,30,076 8 0	70,952 14 0	58,73,409 13 5	261,105½	424,387½	685,493
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	277,971	3,10,528 0 0	25,46,012 30	6,05,716 8 3	17,738 9 2	9,94,993 1 6	66,962	102,935	169,897
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	204 16 6	...	410 1 3	...	656 12 1	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,007,984	11,14,503 14 5	1,06,61,044 20	26,81,804 13 0	74,841 4 6	58,71,098 15 0	276,157	439,716	715,873

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 28th JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 28th JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1,513	9,94,993	657	1,513½	10,01,777	662	1,515	3,81,50,016	580	1,513½	3,74,11,123	574	...	7,38,893

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th January 1888, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coachings receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,717	7,840 10 0	27,258 0	1,800 8 0	30 12 0	9,710 9 0	1,911	507	2,418
Or per mile of railway ...	240	137 3 9	476 30	30 8 4	0 8 7	170 4 8	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	32,219	21,205 6 0	1,04,924 20	6,423 9 0	90 0 0	27,816 4 0	5,412	1,614	7,026
Total for 4 weeks ...	32,219	21,205 6 0	1,04,924 20	6,423 9 0	90 0 0	27,816 4 0	5,412	1,614	7,026
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,812½	7,790 3 8	40,126 20	3,335 11 0	74 0 0	10,199 15 0	1,629	725	2,354
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	224	133 11 4	699 0	58 1 1	1 4 0	178 5 2	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	47,691	28,794 1 2	1,77,467 10	12,103 8 0	233 4 0	30,130 13 8	7,037	2,059	9,096

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 28th JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 28th JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
57½	10,300	178	57½	9,741	170	57½	4,39,720	178	57½	4,15,584	169	...	24,136

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th January 1888, on 12 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Low bulk receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	5,023	101 12 0	4 615 10	242 14 0	10 4 0	70 2 0	33 1/2	166	40 1/2
Or per mile of railway		41 13 0		23 9 2	6 11 0	60 4 2			
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	10,000	1,800 19 0	97,445 40	1,020 7 0	28 8 0	3,527 12 0	1,034 1/2	640	1,400 1/2
Total for 4 weeks	11,003	2,971 9 0	1,02,445 10	1,912 8 0	39 0 0	4,126 14 0	1,171 1/2	800	1,971 1/2
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,304 1/2	504 6 8	16,431 11	393 15 0	2 0 0	159 6 8	300	113	403
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		47 0 8		31 15 11	0 2 8	70 3 4			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,276	1,809 4 3	74,141 11	1,705 10 0	20 11 2	3,679 10 0	1,442	611	3,043

Approximate statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 28TH JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 28TH JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1888	Total decrease in 1889
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
12	90	70	11	795	60	12	19,819	75	13	30,714	77	895	

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th January 1888, on 74 1/2 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week	4,646	3,625 8 0	90,257 0	3,907 7 0	124 10 0	7,706 7 0	690 1/2	1,813	2,044 1/2
Or per mile of railway		54 7 1		54 7 1	1 10 10	103 8 0			
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	11,701	10,412 11 0	25,634 0	15,908 9 0	348 7 0	24,966 11 0	1,071	5,163 1/2	7,144 1/2
Total for 4 weeks	11,947	14,030 1 0	94,791 0	10,203 0 0	474 1 0	24,713 1 0	2,657 1/2	6,411 1/2	9,069
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,375 1/2	1,808 11 10	1,13,296 30	3,984 10 0	70 7 0	9,955 13 4	770	1,231	2,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		53 1 11		50 0 2	0 10 1	133 1 3			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,844	16,172 1 21	4,40,695 20	23,713 9 0	360 10 0	40,845 4 11	2,018	5,180	6,198

Approximate statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 28TH JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 28TH JANUARY 1888			Total increase in 1888	Total decrease in 1889
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
74 1/2	9,066	138	74 1/2	7,740	104	74 1/2	3,31,608	101	74 1/2	3,68,116	114	46,508	

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th January 1888, on 2½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Hrs. M.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,015	5,545 0 0	9,055 10	262 7 0	6 8 0	5,831 15 0	885	83	968
Or per mile of railway	8,806	2 0 4	3,622 10	11 12 0	0 4 8	2372 1 9	354	33	387
For previous 3 week of half-year	65,021	13,794 1 0	29,089 10	634 11 0	14 6 0	14,463 2 0	2,719	185	2,904
Total for 4 weeks	77,030	19,337 1 0	38,144 10	917 2 0	20 14 0	20,295 1 0	3,604	268	3,872
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,067	4,516 12 8	7,180 80	204 10 0	4 2 0	4,725 8 8	917	51	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	7,227	1 10 6	2,872 10	8 3 2	0 3 0	912 6 2	387	21	408
Total to corresponding date of previous year	69,880	17,354 15 7	37,730 0	880 5 0	21 11 0	18,262 16 10	3,304	160	3,464

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeessur Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI. Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 27th JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 27th JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22½	4,725	212	22½	5,832	262	22½	1,34,905	204	22½	2,13,072	224	18,707	.....

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY

(PURNEAH SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1888, on 39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,631	840 0 0	14,430 0	1,290 0 0	15 0 0	2,245 0 0	546	546	1,092
Or per mile of railway	68	21 0 0	370 0	33 0 0	0 0 0	57 0 0	14	14	28
For previous 2 week of half-year	6,232	1,811 0 0	35,256 0	3,022 0 0	34 0 0	4,863 0 0	1,092	1,092	2,184
Total for 3 weeks	7,863	2,651 0 0	49,686 0	4,312 0 0	49 0 0	7,108 0 0	1,638	1,638	3,276
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Assam-Bihar State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 27th JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 27th JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1,245	32	39	1,245	32	39	94,504*	58	39	94,504*	58	94,504	.....

* Added up to week ending 3rd December 1887.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K. AND D., AND ASHAM-BEHAR SECTIONS).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1888, on 646 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including Steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. H.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	116,519	61,665 0 0	4,78,581 0	1,01,897 0 0	12,702 0 0	1,79,865 0 0	21,432	29,167	61,000
Or per mile of railway...	181	100 0 0	734 0	158 0 0	3 0 0*	261 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	381,740	1,29,434 0 0	9,86,301 0	2,18,004 0 0	23,706 0 0	3,01,139 0 0	62,681	63,905	80,076
Total for 3 weeks...	345,268	1,60,109 0 0	14,31,943 H	3,19,834 0 0	36,402 0 0	5,10,893 0 0	64,103	64,162	128,265
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	115,835	62,576 0 0	4,40,052 0	82,409 0 0	12,634 0 0	1,57,109 0 0	14,366	17,903	87,341
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year...	191	103 0 0	741 0	136 0 0	3 0 0*	242 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	306,338	1,76,740 0 0	12,88,843 0	2,43,389 0 0	31,950 0 0	4,53,280 0 0	60,870	40,407	110,277

* Exclusive of Steam-boat earnings.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 21ST JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
606	1,57,109	259	646	1,79,265	278	606	47,67,350	785	646	78,12,590*	289	19,55,331	...

* Audited up to 3rd December 1887.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1888, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. H.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	25,911	8,350 0 0	27,601 0	3,790 0 0	40 0 0	12,380 0 0	8,501	1,709	5,319
Or per mile of railway...	183	63 0 0	309 0	31 0 0	...	99 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	61,500	14,916 0 0	75,045 0	7,377 0 0	110 0 0	22,413 0 0	7,098	3,448	26,466
Total for 3 weeks...	64,911	22,446 0 0	1,13,446 0	11,167 0 0	180 0 0	34,789 0 0	10,503	6,127	26,630
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	21,728	6,345 0 0	21,803 0	1,400 0 0	61 0 0	9,815 0 0	3,745	1,425	3,319
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year...	176	51 0 0	181 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	79 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	74,357	24,906 0 0	80,346 0	4,104 0 0	117 0 0	26,837 0 0	11,747	4,803	32,309

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 21ST JANUARY 1888.			Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
125	9,815	79	125	12,380	99	125	4,57,917	87	125	5,11,406*	101	79,866	...

* Audited up to week ending 3rd December 1887.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1888 on 86 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weights carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds B	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	13,634	5,827 0 0	10,916 0	1,500 0 0	60 0 0	7 5 0 0	2,001	864	2,865
Or per mile of railway	159	66 0 0	124 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	8 0 0			
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	27,794	10,450 0 0	37,001 0	3,000 0 0	90 0 0	14 5 0 0	4,002	1,728	5,730
Total for 3 weeks	41,418	16,086 0 0	47,917 0	4,500 0 0	150 0 0	22 0 0 0	6,003	2,592	8,595
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,678	6,138 0 0	11,742 0	2,000 0 0	628 0 0	8 7 0 0	2,118	862	2,980
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	146	71 0 0	133 0	23 0 0	7 0 0	10 2 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,487	16,439 0 0	36,510 0	4,452 0 0	712 0 0	10 0 0 0	5,901	2,496	8,397

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 22ND JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 21ST JANUARY 1888			Total income in 1887-88	Total decrease in 1887-88
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Rs	Rs
	Rs	P		Rs	P		Rs	P		Rs	P	Rs	Rs
	8,764	102	86	7,145	86	86	9,153 6		86	2,47,800*	60	32,550	2,12,250

* Audited up to week ending 3rd December 1887

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th January 1888, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weights carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds B	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	3,384	1,190 0 0	11,871 0	947 0 0	12 0 0	2 14 0 0	701	254	955
Or per mile of railway	123	43 0 0	432 0	34 0 0	0 7 0	78 14 0			
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	11,127	2,804 0 0	54,640 0	2,880 0 0	57 0 0	6 87 0 0	1	14	2,894
Total for 4 weeks	14,511	4,194 0 0	76,511 0	3,777 0 0	69 0 0	8 24 0 0	1,302	268	1,570
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,150	1,278 4 3	11,829 0	882 7 0	16 6 0	1 90 3 3	723	308	1,031
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	110	46 15 0	438 0	32 4 0	0 10 0	72 11 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,074	1,24 0 0	63,490 0	3,257 11 0	140 15 0	7 02 14 0	2,114	1,800	3,914

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhati State Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 22ND JANUARY 1887			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 21ST JANUARY 1888			Total income in 1887-88	Total decrease in 1887-88
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Rs	Rs
	Rs	P		Rs	P		Rs	P		Rs	P	Rs	Rs
87½	1,800	73	87½	2,140	78	87½	70,015	60	87½	70,115	66	4,100	3,685

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 28th January 1888, on 259 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		(Other earnings (estimated)).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAFF-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weights carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 259 miles open	85,473	Rs. 23,324 0 0	1,30,533 0	Rs. 50,302 0 0	Rs. 4,418 0 0	Rs. 48,000 0 0	7,700	9,458	16,967
Or per mile of railway	329	90 1 0	770 0	78 6 0	3 4 0	171 12 0*			
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	113,318	42,000 0 0	5,60,734 0	55,830 0 0	12,344 0 0	1,10,383 0 0	18,081	28,362	41,493
Total for 4 weeks	167,801	65,324 0 0	7,60,237 0	76,122 0 0	16,432 0 0	1,58,329 0 0	26,780	31,620	58,400
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 246 miles open	51,744	13,580 5 0	1,30,460 10	11,420 6 0	2,511 11 0	29,530 7 2	6,137	4,436	9,549
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	141	55 4 0	567 0	51 0 0	1 1 0	110 14 0*			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	136,204	53,011 11 2	6,01,482 20	53,802 0 0	12,300 12 8	1,24,031 0 10	21,873	19,803	41,776

* Steam boat earnings excluded in calculating "Total earnings per mile of Railway."
(a) Increase is due to rush of passengers for "High Paragmashi mits."

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th JANUARY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th JANUARY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 28th JANUARY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 28th JANUARY 1888.			Total increase or decrease in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	
246	Rs. 29,330	120	259	Rs. 40,000	186	246	Rs. 12,91,700	122	261 24	Rs. 14,50,808	135	Rs. 1,65,108	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Rs.

Approximate earnings for week ending 21st January 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,330
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,923
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
Receipts from 1st to 21st January 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,948
From 1st to 22nd January 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,272
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676
Miles open, week ending 21st January 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miles. 51
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Receipts per mile open, week ending 21st January 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 124 1 11
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 11 5
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 11 6

DARJEELING, the 30th January 1888.

H. BROWN, Acting Secretary, D.-H. Ry.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 4th February, 1888, at 2-30 P.M.

Present :

The HON. SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.

The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.I.

The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY, C.I.E.

The HON. T. T. ALLEN.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON, K.T.

The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT, K.C.I.E.

The HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.

The HON. G. IRVING.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER.

The HON. DR. MOHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.

The HON. C. H. MOORE.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DAS BANERJEE.

CALCUTTA AND SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES AMALGAMATION BILL.

THE HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that the clauses of Chapter II, Part I, of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta be further considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said—On Saturday last we left off at the end of the speech of the Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter on the proposal that the number of the Commissioners be increased to 80. The first motion in to-day's list of business is that of the Hon. Dr. Mohendralal Sircar with reference to the boundaries. I have been in communication with the hon. gentleman, and he has informed me that he is willing to withdraw that motion. I am much obliged to him for having done so, as it will be inconvenient to discuss that question now, and he will have the opportunity at a future stage of the Bill to propose any alteration he desires in the boundaries. Besides the amendment now before the Council, there are other amendments on section 4 in the name of the Hon. Mr. Irving and the Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar. I will call upon the Hon. Mr. Irving to move the amendment No. (2) which stands in his name.

The HON. MR. IRVING said:—In moving the amendments on sections 4, 7, and 8 which stand in my name, I will briefly refer to them in their order.

The object of the amendment on section 4 is to reduce the number of Commissioners from 75 to 60. It is generally felt, I believe, that a Municipal Commission of 75 members is much too large to be effective and manageable, and that a smaller and more compact body would be better for all practical purposes. The Commissioner of this division, in his letter of the 2nd inst., remarks on sections 7 and 8: "I think the number of Commissioners may very well be reduced from 75 to 40. The object of a Municipal Corporation is work, *not* debate; and I think that 40 members will make a more practical working body than 75." In large towns in England a smaller number of representatives than that proposed for Calcutta is the rule. Liverpool has one to every 10,000, Manchester one to every 11,500, and Glasgow one to every 15,500 of the population; while in Bombay, taking the population at 800,000, they have one to every 11,111; whereas, taking the population of Calcutta at 582,000, 60 Commissioners would give one Commissioner for every 9,700 of the inhabitants. The proposed reduction in the number of Commissioners would tend in some measure to limit the long and fruitless discussions for which fault has been frequently, and I think justly, found with the present Commissioners, and would therefore economize time, accelerate business, and enable busy men to take a fair share in the government of the city.

Similarly, in moving that the words '60 and 20' in section 7 be substituted for '75 and 15,' I beg very briefly to state that the arguments and position as regards substituting '60 for 75' are the same as those urged in respect to section 4. The proposal to give the Government 20 instead of 15 appointments, or one-third as is now done, is one which commends itself to the European community generally, and inasmuch as it would enable Government to redress more effectually the inequalities of representation among the various classes, it is a very desirable provision.

Sir Henry Harrison, in his able note on the constitution of the future Metropolitan Corporation, is very decided in his view as to the necessity of retaining in the hands of Government the power of nominating one-third of the Commissioners, in order to enable it to adjust representation between the various classes. The additional special constituencies referred to in section 8 would only give the European and Eurasian communities that assurance of getting their own representatives returned to which they are fully entitled. The Mahomedan population is also seriously under-represented, and the Government nominations, if adequate, would do much to remove this cause of complaint. It is undoubtedly a great injustice, in a community like that of Calcutta, that any one race or class should practically rule all the others, and

neither the Europeans nor the Mahomedans are satisfied with the present arrangement.

Europeans in India should remember that superior numbers do not constitute a dominant race, and that mere weight of numbers ought not to entitle one class to override all others. This is strongly urged by the European community which I represent, feeling as they do that they are now shut out from their fair share in the control of City affairs. Instead, therefore, of increasing the number to be elected by the general community, and thus enlarging the power already held by the practically governing race, it is on every ground desirable that Government should have, as hitherto, the nomination of at least one-third of the Commissioners, and that in addition to the ten Commissioners to be elected by special constituencies. This arrangement would go far towards securing a fair balance of representation, and would give satisfaction to the most intelligent classes of the community.

Then in section 8, I propose that the word '30' be substituted for '50.' In placing this before the Council, I must refer to section 15, where it is proposed that there should be 25 wards in the enlarged town, in place of which I have proposed 15 wards, and my present proposal, if accepted, would give two Commissioners to each ward. As, however, the hon. member in charge of the Bill is, I understand, in favour of still fewer wards, if any change is to be made, I would readily accept any modification, say ten wards with three Commissioners to each. But that after all is a detail, and does not affect the main question of the number of elected Commissioners. I have already asked for a reduction in the total number of Commissioners, and this carries out further that idea. In Calcutta, where the natives, as pointed out by Sir Henry Harrison, are to the Europeans and Eurasians as 16 to 1, it is a certainty that the great majority of elected Commissioners will belong to the more numerous class. In the report of the amalgamation Committee at page 9, the following statement occurs: "Taking two important classes, the commercial class and the Mahomedan population, no one can fail to be struck with the very small proportion of the elected Commissioners which these return."

Without some such safeguards as are proposed, the European, Mahomedan, and other interests will be overborne to a degree which I think would be prejudicial to the interest of the whole city. Therefore, if 30 Commissioners are elected in the ordinary way, that will amply provide for the great Hindu section of the community, and will give them their fair proportion of members in the Corporation, and their proper and legitimate influence therein. More than this should not be granted, for any further concession would only be to the prejudice of the other important sections of the community.

The Hon. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—I understand that we are now discussing the two questions of the number of the Commissioners, and what proportion of them should be elected by the several wards or local areas. The further question as to whether that proportion of members which is not to be elected by wards, which at present stands at one-third, should be divided as provided in the Bill into 16 members to the Government, and 10 to selected constituencies, or whether they should be appointed in any other way, is a question which will stand over for a subsequent amendment. That being the case, we find that the proposal we are now discussing of having 75 Commissioners, of whom two-thirds should be elected and one-third be nominated in some form or other, is the one which has attracted perhaps more attention than any other part of the Bill, judging by the representations which have been received on the subject by the Council; and seeing the very large measure of attention which this question has attracted—it being no exaggeration to say that it forms the subject of one-half of all the reports which have been received from various bodies—it can hardly be considered unreasonable if we devote considerable attention to this matter. It is looked upon as the cardinal hinge of the proposed Bill. This proposal has been made the subject of criticism in two directions. The British Indian Association, the Indian Association, and some other bodies, urgently press that at least three-fourths of the Commissioners ought to be elected. On the other hand, most of the European Associations press with equal urgency that the proportion of nominated Commissioners should be increased rather than decreased.

The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter has been the exponent of one set of opinions; the Hon. Mr. Irving of the other. I shall devote my attention, first, to the Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter's amendment as regards the total number of Commissioners. The Hon. Mr. Irving was perfectly right in saying that in most places the number was not so large as 75; 64 was a very usual number. In France the normal number was 36, which was in some places enlarged owing to local circumstances. At the same time I attach very little importance to this point. I do not believe there will be any practical difficulty in working, whether the number of Commissioners be 75, or 60, or 80, because we know that the time taken up by discussion does not depend on the total number of Commissioners present, but upon those Commissioners who wish to speak: and in a Corporation of even 40 members, the leading Commissioners would, for the most part, be returned, and these would take an active part in the discussion as at present. I do not think that in this respect there would be any great difference in a body of 40 members, and a Corporation of 80 Commissioners, of whom 15 or 16 would, as a rule, take part in the discussions. Practically, therefore, I attach little importance to the number of the Corporation. We only revise the work of the Committees in general meetings of the whole body of Commissioners.

Next as regards the division of numbers between the different electoral bodies. On this point the main argument of my hon. friend seems to be this: that the elective system was introduced twelve years ago against the strong opposition of Sir Stuart Hogg, and against the opposition of a great portion of the European community, and yet it has proved a success; and if it has proved a success, why not extend that principle? Is it not fair after twelve years of success to extend it? But the argument is not stated in a way to entitle it to any logical value. Suppose for the sake of argument that the elective system has proved a success, regarding which opinions are undoubtedly divided, what follows would be this—that a Corporation composed of two-thirds elected Commissioners and one-third nominated Commissioners had done its work fairly well. From this the inference might just as logically be that we should increase the proportion of nominated Commissioners as that we should increase the proportion of elected Commissioners. The real argument derived from the admission of success is, leave well alone. But the hon. member no doubt means more than that. He means that the elective element in the constitution of the Corporation has proved successful, and that therefore the elective principle in it should be expanded. On this point my own belief is that most persons will form their judgment of success or failure according to the preconceived inclinations with which they regard it. Those who do not wish it well will think it has not been successful, and those who were predisposed in its favour will lead themselves to believe in its success. But I am hopeful that this difference of opinion will in a great measure disappear if we deal with the question in a specific way. I admit that from some points of view it should be considered a success. In the first place, by the elective system we have attracted to the Corporation a number of Commissioners who have taken the greatest possible interest in the work—Commissioners who have been most assiduous in their attendance at meetings, who have looked into matters with care and scrutiny such as is hardly found in any other department. They have set their face resolutely against all extravagance, they have thrown the light of discussion on every detail. In fact it has led to the administration of the municipality being carried on much more in the light of day than it would have been as far as other members are concerned. On questions of contracts and expenditure in detail they have paid an attention to the work which was hardly paid before. In the next place the system has had the advantage of bringing in a number of men who owe their position entirely to something outside Government, not to nomination. They feel that they depend for their position on those who have returned them, and who naturally look to them to represent their views, and therefore they bring with them the light of real public opinion of a certain class—a comparatively small class in numbers, but a very influential class indeed, and it has been a great advantage that we should have the opinion of a class of this kind pressed upon us so that we know what they want and what they object to. Thirdly, we have persons who represent local areas. This has led to many good results. Pre

viously the Town was looked upon very much as a whole, and the wants of the Town as a whole were considered. Now the desire for large improvements has decreased, and the Commissioners are more interested in local wants. This has to some extent worked well, and the large increase in the value of property is in no small degree due to the way in which local improvements have been attended to. Fourthly, the elective system has been successful in this, that people know that they have a Commissioner who represents them, and when they have a complaint, if it is not immediately attended to by the Executive, they appeal to get the assistance of their Commissioner. This has some beneficial results; it causes some degree of self-reliance in the people when they know that they have some one to whom they can go if they do not get immediate redress. The last and most important result is this. The elected Commissioners, who had taken so much interest in the affairs of the Municipality, have themselves improved much by experience in the work. I have seen very great improvement in the tone and method and manner of doing work by the Commissioners who have become familiarised with their labours. In this review I think that I have given a very fair account of the work of the elective Commissioners, but after all said is not the rôle which I have described precisely the rôle of opposition? We all know that administrative affairs suffer if there is no effective check; and whether we look at the official world as it exists in India, or at the Government as it is in England, worked by party, it is a well-recognised fact that, if there is no adequate check, there is danger either of the work going on too fast, or there is danger of its not being as economical as it might be. The rôle which the elective Commissioners for the native wards have at once assumed is precisely that of checking, watching and controlling in every way, in seeing either that no expenditure is incurred without sufficient reason, or that projects of improvement are not undertaken which cannot be fully justified. They have in fact been the brake-power in the municipal train. But a train cannot progress by brake-power alone, nor can a city thrive by opposition alone. It is also necessary that you should have motive power, and this is precisely the one point in which the Corporation has been deficient. The motive power has been too weak, while the opposition power has been very strong. Were time of no importance I could prove this contention conclusively, but I hope the Council will accept my experience as a matter of testimony rather than desiderate proof. In a body like the Corporation, the Executive alone is in a position to push on the work. The Chairman therefore requires that the extremely powerful criticism and opposition which is brought to bear to his proposals should be met by an equally powerful backing up, where a sufficiently good explanation can be given of what is required to be done. Over and over again this has been wanting—the Executive Government of the Town is working with a minority, and everybody knows what a compromising position that would be. I might go through the budget year by year and show that the Chairman has to make out a very powerful case before he can get sanction for expenditure: and he is thus much handicapped in his proposals for improvement. I cannot put the case more succinctly according to my own view than to say that the motive power in the Corporation has been too weak. That being so, the question is how has it been possible to work the machine. The way in which it has been possible is mainly by the Chairman first of all using his powers of persuasion and trying to induce Committees to do what he considers necessary, a course which I must in justice say very often succeeds, or appealing to a general meeting. In general meetings of the Corporation he no doubt on the whole succeeds in carrying his point more easily than in Committees, and the reason is because in general meetings there are a larger number of Commissioners disposed to support him who do not take any part in the ordinary Committee work of the Municipality. The position of the Chairman is always stronger in general meetings than in Committees of the Corporation. The difficulties which I have described were much more insuperable in the earlier days of the Corporation. When I first joined as Chairman, I found the difficulty of doing more than just carrying on the work of the Municipality greater than it is now; and all who take an interest in municipal affairs will bear me out that there has been a conspicuous and signal improvement latterly as compared with the earlier period. To this many reasons have contributed. In the first place, the Commissioners have

improved by experience; *secondly*, the proportion of Commissioners of the nationalities which were at first weakly represented has increased. The hon. member laid before the Council the figures of four elections. He showed that whereas in 1876 the Hindus elected 41 out of 48 elective Commissioners, in 1885 they were able to return only 27 out of 48. I could not define the object with which the hon. member cited these figures. I do not know whether he regarded it as a misfortune or a good fortune to the Corporation. He showed that the checks on the majority had been acting better, but had this resulted in benefit or the reverse; if in benefit why did he wish to diminish these checks? In 1875 three checks were designedly chosen—*first*, there was the check of the one-third of nominated Commissioners; *secondly*, the check that in the European wards a larger measure of representation was conceded than in the native wards, especially in the wards in the north of the Town. Though the European wards were smaller in population than the native wards, they were given proportionally a larger number of representatives; *thirdly*, there was the check in all the wards of the cumulative vote which were allowed three members. It has been correctly stated that in 1882, and again in 1885, the Europeans and Mahomedans became aware of the power which they possessed under these two last-named checks, and the consequence was that 1,105 European voters returned 13 Commissioners, 1,004 Mahomedans returned 8 Mahomedans; whilst 7,827 Hindus returned only 27 members. So far, well and good. The question is, has that been advantageous or not? I say that undoubtedly it has been a great advantage, and that it was one of the factors which operated to the carrying out of more work during the last few years. Does not that prove that if the Corporation is to work well, you must not have an opposition which is too overwhelming? I welcome cordially an effective opposition, but I equally contend that, if the opposition consists of more than half of the members, then the difficulty of working is greater than it should be. It is on that ground I submit that what has really been proved is exactly the opposite of what should have been proved for the hon. member's contention. The elective system has been a success as far as that it has organized an effective opposition and check to extravagance. It has failed in so far as that opposition has been numerically too strong. At first its numbers were so large that it brought every thing to a dead lock. As it has decreased, things have progressed more fairly. Consequently, I am perfectly justified in saying that it is only owing to the fact of the one-third nominated Commissioners having furnished some counterpoise to the preponderance of the opposition that the success of the Corporation has been secured, and it is hardly too much to say that this has been the hinge on which the success of the Corporation has turned. If so, what could be more erroneous than to propose that this most important factor should be weakened—that that which required strengthening should be weakened, and that which was already too strong, should be further strengthened. On these grounds I am constrained to say that it would be very unfortunate if the Council came to the conclusion that any larger proportion of the members of the Corporation should be elected by local areas.

Passing now to the opposite point of view, it is more difficult to maintain my ground. I do think there is a great deal of force in what the Hon. Mr. Irving has urged, and I believe a part of the greater success of the Bombay Corporation has been due to the greater proportion of the nominated Commissioners. In Bombay the Corporation started with only 64 members, of which one-half only were elected by local areas. When the number was increased in the present Bill from 64 to 72, still, as before, only one-half were to be elected by wards, 16 were to be nominated by the Government directly, and 20 by constituencies which, with the exception of the Chamber of Commerce, were under the control of the Government; probably in Calcutta also, had we 12 years ago proceeded a little more slowly, we should have made more decided and continuous progress, and parties would have been better balanced. But it is a very different thing when you have a *tabula rasa*, and when you have a foundation already laid. In the work of legislation, gradual construction on existing foundation is the safest. We have existing lines to work upon, and unless we are prepared to say that the Corporation will not work on these lines, it is undesirable to change them. I am not prepared to say that the proposed constitution is

unworkable. *Firstly*, I think that there are two or three details in this Bill which will a little strengthen the party of progress if adopted, such as not allowing Ward No. 12 to lose its second member, and the plural system of voting. And then as regards the power of nomination, this gives a power which the Government has never used to the fullest extent. It has never so used the power of nomination exclusively to strengthen the motive power in the Corporation, and this ought to be tried before the fundamental proportions are changed. Even using the power of nomination as hitherto exercised, I am bound to say that if all the members nominated would attend the general meetings, there would be sufficient motive power to enable the Corporation to get along. Again, if I had any hope that the European members would take the same interest as the native members, I should be more disposed to yield to the Hon. Mr. Irving's argument, but I am afraid we must put this aside as really out of the question. I believe that to some extent they have been kept away from the meetings by finding that they are in the minority, but at the same time they have also found that it was quite impossible for them to give the same attention to the work of the municipality as those who have ample leisure, and to whom it is almost a pleasure. There are a certain number of leisured gentlemen amongst the Native Commissioners who have often come two, three or four times a week to Committee meetings to do work which is certainly not of transcendental interest, but the ordinary humdrum work of the municipality. Now is it possible to hope that we can get European gentlemen, who have their business to attend to, and to whom time is money, to attend and take part in work of this nature? If we cannot hope for that, we must fall back upon the present lines. The Chairman must as heretofore do the work with six or eight Commissioners willing to meet him two or three times a week, and carry on business with pain on a system of reasonable compromise. The Chairman has at times to give way, and the Commissioners at times give way, and provided there is an appeal to the general meeting, with fair prospects of success, the Chairman may expect to get sufficient concessions made to enable him to carry on the work of the Corporation at marching speed if not an express speed. It is my belief that, even if we were to go so far as to have a majority of Europeans in the Corporation, we should still find that in Committee meetings the majority would be Native Commissioners. For these reasons, although there is great force in the arguments used by the Hon. Mr. Irving, I think we ought to follow the old lines as laid down in the Bill, which allow two-thirds of the Commissioners to be elected by the wards; and I therefore trust the Council will, on the fullest consideration, adhere to the proposals before them in the Bill.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said:—Though I cannot hope to contribute anything of value to the discussion at this stage I consider that as a member of the Select Committee, which has framed the section in the form in which it has been presented to the Council, I should not give a silent vote when the vital question of the constitution of the municipality is being settled. And for myself I am glad to have the opportunity of explaining the apparent incongruity of voting against the amendment of my hon. friend Babu Kali Nath Mitter, which involves an extension of the principle of election, while I am myself primarily responsible for the clause of the section which will give that principle a still larger extension. Briefly, I oppose the amendment of the Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter, on the ground that, although it involves the expansion of the principle of election, it involves not the expansion, but the contraction, of what is much more important—the principle of representation; I oppose the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Irving on the ground that it involves the contraction of both and I will afterwards support my own proposal on the ground that it involves the expansion of both. I venture to think that the different members have the same end in view. Their object is a common one. It is the search for a scheme under which all interests in the Town will be represented in proportion to their importance. If this object can be attained, without any violent disturbance of principle on other points, by a system which will provide for election only, and will exclude nomination, I will gladly support it. But this being impracticable, the question is, will three-fourths elected by the general body of the rate-payers, as proposed by the

Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter, or one-half as proposed by the Hon. Mr. Irving, be likely to attain the object in view? To take first the proposal of my friend, the Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter. I have read with great care the minute of dissent which my hon. friend has appended to the first report of the Select Committee, and I have listened attentively to the very able speech in which he has laid his amendment before the Council. But I cannot agree that the arguments of those who hold that the proportions proposed by my hon. friend will not secure the adequate representation of minorities has been answered. I do not think that my hon. friend Sir Henry Harrison has properly understood the object of the hon. mover of the first amendment in quoting the figures which he has submitted to the Council. I understand his object to be, not to show that the increase in the number of European Commissioners is a matter of good fortune or of evil fortune to the municipality, but to show that the strongest class do not wish to keep all representation to itself to the exclusion of other classes. But, however this may be, it is an undoubted fact that the elected portion of the Commissioners do not represent fairly all sections. It is useless to point to the gradual increase in the number of Europeans in the Corporation. The fact remains that the representation of the Hindu population, and of what I may call the non-commercial classes, largely preponderates, and I think that this preponderance should not be increased. To guard against misunderstanding, I wish to state my distinct opinion that the working of the elective system in Calcutta has been a decided success. I cannot agree with my hon. friend Sir Henry Harrison in thinking that, if we were beginning to legislate for an elective system, we might take the Hon. Mr. Irving's proposal for electing only one-half. I think that, looking to the experience we have had of the working of the system as a whole, we should be fully justified, were we in the position of our predecessors, the legislators of 1876, in taking the proportion of two thirds elected by the rate-payers. For this reason I will certainly oppose my friend the Hon. Mr. Irving's amendment. The elective system has brought forward men like my friend the Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter, men of ability and business habits, who have done excellent service to the community, and I think that all friends of Self-Government must rejoice that these men owe their positions, not to the voice of nomination, but to the suffrages of their fellow townsmen. But I submit that that is no reason for putting aside the other considerations to which I have adverted. That one part of the constitution has succeeded is no reason for stimulating it further at the expense of the rest. It is because I think that the first amendment will weaken what I consider the all-important principle of representation that I ask the Council to reject it.

The Hon. DR. GOOROO DAS BANERJEE said:—With the most earnest desire to make concessions to the European community to secure their co-operation in the municipal affairs of the town, I cannot support the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Irving. It has been urged that the fact of the number of Commissioners being large, causes a long time to be consumed in discussions in the Municipal Board, and that this prevents able commercial men from taking part in the administration of the affairs of the municipality. But it should be borne in mind that the duties of the Municipal Commissioners are not merely of a deliberative character sitting at meetings of the Board, but their duties should also be of an inspectional nature. A Municipal Commissioner should inspect the ward he represents, so that he may be able to ascertain its wants and requirements, and for the due discharge of duties of this class the number of Commissioners necessary to represent a ward efficiently must be a matter of consideration; and seeing that the dimensions of these wards are by no means small, I submit that one Commissioner for each ward will hardly be adequate representation. I see no force in vague, undefined speculative reasons, but I think it a most practical reason that it would not give the Commissioner sufficient time to inspect his ward efficiently. Therefore, though on the whole a larger number of Commissioners might entail greater sacrifice in time, on the other hand we have, to compensate for it, greater efficiency secured in one respect; and if the members of the European community are pleased to bear this in mind, I hope they will not grudge any additional sacrifice of time that the

number of Commissioners proposed in the Bill might entail. I may also add that if the charge on the score of loss of time is well-founded, the members of the European community taking part in the administration of the municipality may by the moral force of their opinion and example help in removing that ground of objection. For these reasons I submit that the number of the Commissioners ought not to be diminished to 60. Then as regards the proportion of nominated Commissioners, whilst fully sharing the sentiments uttered by my hon. friend, the mover of the first amendment, that so far as is consistent with other interests, the elective principle should be expanded. As I am opposed to the representative principle embodied in section 8 of the Bill, which gives the right of representation to voluntary Associations like the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, I do not think it will be fair to reduce the number of nominated Commissioners. I would leave it where it is, but oppose the right of election by voluntary Associations.

The Hon. Mr. Moore said:—I rise to support the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Irving. I have so recently come into direct contact with Municipal affairs that I candidly confess I have no fixed principles on the subject of municipal representation, and I can therefore only be guided by the safe and simple rules of common sense which plainly point to the advantages to be derived from reducing numbers to the smallest quantity consistent with fair representation of the interests involved. I have heard no arguments to show that the reduction of the number of Commissioners to 60 would produce inadequate representation, and the strongest argument in favour of the changes proposed in the amendment seems to me to be the statement made by the hon. member in charge of the Bill that, owing to the opposition being in a majority, the motive power in the Municipality is wanting, which seems to prove that the decrease of the one class and the increase of the other, as suggested by the Hon. Mr. Irving, would be in the best interests of the Municipality.

The Hon. Dr. Mohendralal Sircar said:—I do not understand how the motive power can be overbalanced by an effective majority. The motive power is furnished by combining the functions of the Corporation, and it is the carrying out of those functions which is entrusted to the Executive. The elective members should certainly watch how the functions of the Corporation are carried on. There we have the motive power and not in the action of the Executive. So I cannot understand how the motive power can be wanting if the elective element is strengthened. Then as to loss of time to the Commissioners, I think that economy of time is not always economy of work. Then again as to the success of the elective system that has been advanced as an argument by my hon. friend, the mover of the first amendment, I do not see how that argument has been rebutted by the hon. member in charge of the Bill. If it has been shown, and I think conclusively shown, that the elective system has proved a success, I do not see any reason why we should not have further extension. The life of the elective system depends upon a larger proportion of elected members, and if the system has already proved a success, why should not the proportion of elected members be increased? With these observations I will support the amendment of the Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.

The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter said:—I shall try to be as brief as possible in my reply. In the first place it is a matter of regret to me that my hon. friend, the mover of the Bill, did not understand how I wanted to make out that because the present system has proved a success, therefore it is necessary that there should be a further extension of the elective principle. I think the answer is as clear as it can be. Previous to 1876 the system then in vogue was nomination. The Government thought fit to introduce the elective system, and if that has worked well, I think it is a strong argument that there should be further extension of that system after the experience of twelve years. In English towns it is one of election throughout; there is no nomination whatever, and that is not to be forgotten in dealing with this question. When the present system of election was introduced, it was thought proper to retain in the hands of Government powers which are inconsistent with English precedent. Then nobody grudged such retention of power. But now, as the system has worked well—and on behalf of myself and my colleagues of the elective

portion of the Corporation, I sincerely thank the Hon. Mr. Macaulay for the admission that, so far as his individual opinion is concerned, he considers that the elective system has proved a success—I think that a system analogous to the system which prevails in England should, as far as practicable, be established. Then again the hon. member in charge of the Bill did not understand why I put forward the results of the last two elections. How he could have misunderstood my intention, it is impossible for me to say. It is as clear as anything can be. The point I wanted to establish is this, that the greater the interest taken by the several nationalities, the greater the number of Commissioners returned by them; that in the first election, as the Hindus took the most prominent interest, they were able to return the largest number of representatives. Then at the subsequent elections, as other constituencies took larger interest, they were able to return a larger number of members, and consequently the Hindus suffered, and the use which I wish to make of these facts is, that we should leave the returns to be regulated by the result of the elections. If all the constituencies in the Municipality took the interest in the elections which they ought to take, they should be able to return a due proportion of members, and then particular interests would not suffer. If the elected members of the Corporation had done all that the hon. member in charge of the Bill was pleased to say of them, I think it is only right and fair that their number should be further increased. They should not be told, you have done all this, still there is mistrust that if your number predominates, you will not do all that you have done. I do not think that is a right principle at all. It is pretty well known that the Hindus pay the largest rates in the town. I had a statement prepared of 100 of the largest rate-payers, barring the Government, and from that statement it appears that 55 out of the 100 are Hindus, and therefore it is only right that their number should predominate in the Corporation. But from the figures I gave on the last occasion, the Council will see that at the last elections the number of Hindu Commissioners was exactly the number which the Select Committee which considered the Bill of 1875 proposed, *viz.* 27, and it cannot therefore be said now that there is a preponderance of the Hindu element in the Corporation.

Now, with reference to what has fallen from my hon. friend Mr. Irving, it seems to me that he has not in any way controverted my argument. He has not pointed out how 60 Commissioners would be sufficient to represent the different wards of the town, or how it would be adequate representation. He has fixed the number at 60, and said that there should be one Commissioner for each ward, or if there were only 10 wards, that there should be three Commissioners for each ward. But would it not be better to have only two wards, one constituting the whole of the northern portion of the town, and the other the southern portion, and have only three Hindus, three Mahomedans and three Europeans? That also would not be adequate representation, and therefore I submit that it would be a retrograde measure either to reduce the number of the wards or the number of Commissioners as proposed by my hon. friend. I myself attach great importance to the number of the Commissioners being increased to 80. As seven additional wards are to be added to the town, it would, in my opinion, be a mistake simply to add three to the present number of the Commissioners.

The Hon. BABU KALI NATH MITTER's motion, that in lines 3 and 10 respectively of section 4, the word 'eighty' be substituted for 'seventy-five,' being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 4.

The Hon. Dr. Mohendralal Sircar.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.

Noes 9.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. G. Irving.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
His Honour the President.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon. BABU KALI NATH MITTER's motions:—

That in line 1 of section 7 the word 'eighty' be substituted for 'seventy,' and that the word 'twenty' be substituted for 'fifteen'

That in line 1 of section 8 the words 'of' and 'fifty,' respectively, be omitted; and that the word 'sixty' be inserted after the word 'remaining,'

were put to the vote and negatived.

The Hon. MR. IRVING's motions that:—

That in lines 3 and 10, respectively, of section 4, for the word "seventy-five" the word "sixty" be substituted.

That in line 1 of section 7, for the word "seventy-five" the word "sixty" be substituted, and that the word "twenty" be substituted for "fifteen."

That in line 1 of section 8, for the word 'fifty' the word "thirty" be substituted,

being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 3

The Hon. C. H. Moore

The Hon. G. Irving

The Hon. T. T. Allen.

Noes 10

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee.

The Hon. Dr. Mohendralal Sircar.

The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.

The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.

The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.

The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.

The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.

The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon. the Advocate-General.

His Honour the President.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR moved that in line 1 of section 7, for the word "fifteen" the word "twenty-five" be substituted. Also that the last paragraph of section 8, beginning with the words "and ten shall be elected" till the end of the section, be omitted. He said:—In bringing forward the motion which stands in my name, I would, with Your Honour's permission, take up together the two amendments which I propose. They are so closely connected that I think they need not be dealt with separately. Sections 7 and 8 of the Bill now before the Council have in view a change in the constitution of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Calcutta. At present two-thirds of the members of that corporate body are elected by the rate-payers and one-third appointed by the Government; but the Bill proposes to limit the power of nomination by Government to one-fifth of the number of Commissioners. The existing system, as it is, is by no means favourable to the interests of the Mahomedan residents of this City and the Suburbs, and the change which is now intended to be introduced will make them the greatest sufferers. The Mahomedans constitute 28 per cent. of the population of Calcutta and 38 per cent. of that of the Suburbs, but in Calcutta we have only 12 Mahomedan Commissioners and in the Suburbs 2. These figures, as they stand, do not at all show a fair proportion; and if Government had not exercised its power of nomination in favour of the Mahomedans, the number of Mahomedan Commissioners would have dwindled to almost nothing. It may plausibly be said that as the Mahomedans do not come forward and exert themselves for election, they are themselves to blame for this state of things; but, Sir, no man with a sense of self-respect would offer himself as a candidate when he has very little chance of success. The Mahomedans are the most conservative people under the sun, and often demur to receive innovations of any kind. Their confidence in Government is unshaken. They continue to believe that all public interests are safe in the hands of the Government, and they have not, as far as I know, ever asked for the privilege of managing public affairs. Government has introduced representative municipality in this country, and it behoves Government to see that the interests of the different nationalities are adequately represented on the Municipal Boards. India is neither England nor France, where the Government has to legislate for, and to attend to the interests of, one and the same nation. The Indian Empire comprehends many nationalities, notably the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and the Government cannot rightly allow an undue preponderance of one race over the other in representative institutions. Representative municipality is an exotic plant in India, and it can only flourish under the fostering care of Government. Representative

municipality will not be a blessing to all unless all interests are adequately represented, and, under the circumstances of the country, Government ought to reserve in its hands ample means of removing inequalities. The masses of the people have no idea of representative institutions, and for anything that may go wrong in the management of the affairs of the Municipality, they will speak in dispraise of Government. So for the sake of its good name, if not for anything else, Government should continue to select a considerable proportion of the Commissioners. The framers of the Act of 1876 fixed the proportions of elected and nominated Commissioners after careful deliberation, and I see no cogent reasons for upsetting their decision.

Now, Sir, while on behalf of the Mahomedans I am anxious that the proportion of nominated members should not be reduced, neither I nor they mean that such influential bodies as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association should not obtain an adequate representation in the Calcutta Municipality. Calcutta owes its position among the great cities of the world to the capital and industry of its European community, and I shall not be so indifferent to its future welfare as not to desire the appointment of the members of that community to its Municipal Board, but what I object to is the policy of granting to self-constituted Associations the statutory right of election in municipalities. If such a policy is once adopted by the Legislature, it would give rise to numberless claims which Government would find it difficult to disallow. In these days when we are deluged with Associations, Unions and Societies bearing high-sounding names, it might be imagined to what end the policy embodied in the Bill would lead. I am afraid the result will be that, while Associations will monopolise the municipal franchise, the majority of the poor tax-payers will go unrepresented. Some of the hon. members of this Council might remember that when the Port Trust Amendment Bill was before it, an Association by the name of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce came into existence and claimed the same right of election as had been granted to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It is not, Sir, that my co-religionists, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, apprehend any harm to them from the influence of the European element in the Corporation, but they oppose on principle the recognition by law of voluntary Societies, the number of which is subject to fluctuation. There could be no just or reasonable ground for complaint should Government appoint as many European gentlemen as would secure a proper balance of power in the Corporation, but I am sure many Associations would grumble should some of them be singled out for the concession which the Bill contemplates to make. I will now conclude by reading a passage in the letter addressed by the oldest Mahomedan Association in Calcutta, the Mahomedan Literary Society, and a short paragraph from the letter from the younger Association, the National Mahomedan Association. The senior of them, the Mahomedan Literary Society, said:—"The Committee are of opinion that the number of Commissioners to be appointed by Government under section 7, namely 15, is inadequate. Under the Act of 1876, Government has the power of appointing 24 Commissioners, and it is well known that this power has been exercised from time to time most judiciously by appointing members of the different communities in order to ensure a proper representation of their interests in the Corporation. The desirability of enabling members of the Mahomedan community to take part in the municipal affairs of the town has always been recognized. Whenever the Mahomedan element has been found to be insufficient on the Corporation, the balance has been in some measure restored by the appointment of Mahomedan Commissioners by Government. The practical effect of now reducing the number from 24 to 15, the Committee apprehend, would be to fetter the hands of Government in respect to the appointment of an adequate number of Mahomedans. The Committee therefore beg to suggest the substitution of the word 'twenty-five' for the word 'fifteen' in section 7." The younger Association, the Central National Mahomedan Association, said:—"The Committee also thinks it will be expedient to reserve a larger number of nominations in the hands of the Local Government."

The HON. DR. GOOROO DAS BANERJEE said:—I will support the amendment which has just been moved on very nearly the same grounds on which

the hon. mover of the amendment has based it, and for one or two additional reasons. I will first take up the latter of the two amendments, namely, that the last paragraph of section 8 be omitted. That clause provides that ten Commissioners shall be elected in accordance with rules to be framed by the Lieutenant-Governor—four by the Chamber of Commerce, four by the Trades' Association, and two by the Port Commissioners. This I consider to be objectionable as well as unnecessary. It is objectionable in the first place, because it recognises by Statute voluntary Associations regarding the constitution of which there is no certain stability. Any one of these Associations may represent to-day the entire community which it professes to represent, but next year it may cease to represent that same class adequately. Secondly, it is objectionable because the recognition of three out of a large number of similar Associations would make an invidious distinction which may give rise to discontent. Thirdly, these Associations, which after all are Associations of individual members, have the right of voting through the individual members of which they consist. Therefore already the commercial interests are represented through the votes which these individual members have. And if in addition we give the right of representation to these very individuals taken collectively, we will be giving the right twice over to the same individuals. And then I submit that, that with the former of the two amendments this provision of section 8 is wholly unnecessary. After all it appears that the total number of nominated Commissioners and the representatives of certain bodies comprises one-third of the whole number, that is 25, and I fail to see what difference it will make whether the whole of that number, 25, is left to be nominated by the Government; or whether 10 of them are elected by certain specifically named bodies, and the remaining 15 only by the Government. No objection has hitherto been raised as to the exercise of discretion by the Government as far as the commercial interest is concerned. As long as no such objection is raised, I submit it will be better far to let the whole number be nominated by the Government than to reduce the number to be appointed by Government to 15, and to leave these particular Associations to elect 10. It is quite possible that in the general elections the commercial interest may be adequately represented. In that case it will certainly be unfair that the commercial classes should have the still further privilege of electing the 10 members mentioned in the last paragraph of section 8 to the prejudice of other minorities which have an equally fair claim to representation. It would be better, in order to meet all possible contingencies, to leave the nomination of the whole number to the Government, so that the Government might be in a position to supplement the representation of the commercial interest if necessary, or to give a large proportion of the 25 nominations to other minorities, such as the Mahomedan community as occasion might require. I submit that no class of interests will suffer by allowing the whole number 25, to be nominated by Government, whereas there is every probability of other interests suffering if the Government nominations are reduced to 15, and these voluntary Associations are allowed the right of electing 10 representatives.

The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT said:—I had very much graver doubts, when I entered the Council to-day, as to the wisdom and the desirability of introducing this clause empowering certain Associations to elect members of their own body,—much graver doubts than I have now, since I have had the advantage of hearing the speech of my hon. friend, the Chairman of the Corporation, and the reasons which he has advanced as to the necessity of strengthening the party of progress in the Municipality. The result of giving to the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, and the Port Commissioners the right of electing 10 members will, I am convinced, be to strengthen that party which Sir Henry Harrison says so much stands in need of strengthening. The possible consequences to the Mahomedan community of reducing the number of nominations that remain in the hands of the Government have been dwelt upon in a very serious way by my hon. friend, Moulvie Abdul Jubbar. Still I understand that in distributing its nominations, whether they be 15 or whether they be 25, the Government habitually exercises its power with reference to the comparative strength of parties as determined by the result of the preceding elections, and with the object of redressing any inequalities

that may have arisen. If therefore the European element in the Municipality has been strengthened by the addition of 10 members elected by these bodies, the Government would be justified in appointing additional members from any other section of the community which, in consequence of that fact, might stand in need of strengthening. But there is another point to consider. I am not inclined to attach any great importance to the distinction of Europeans as such, or of Mahomedans and Hindus as such. Distinctions of this kind do not seem to me to be relevant to the constitution of the Municipality. We have been told that there are two elements in the Municipality,—the party of progress, constituting a motive power, and the conservative party or party of criticism; and that on the just balance of these two parties the success and strength of the Municipality depend. It is probably by considerations of this kind that the Government would be guided in making its appointments; and if so, the question of Mahomedan, or Hindu, or European would not arise at all in that form. Another difficulty has been raised on the ground that these bodies are self-constituted Associations. It has been stated that the giving of the right of election to these Associations will create difficulties hereafter, in dealing with the claims of other Associations of a similar character. But there is one consideration which will bring these difficulties within very narrow limits, namely, that of the qualifications on which the right should be based. It seems to me that the only qualifications that can be recognised are the owning or occupation of property, or the paying of taxes, or the having in some other way a close pecuniary interest in the good government of the town, in the application of the Municipal Fund to the best purposes, and in the promotion of trade and commerce. If you put it in that way you at once get rid of a large number of Associations which are not connected with the objects I have named, as for instance literary Associations generally. It is true that the three Associations named in the Bill have no statutory character; but as a matter of common notoriety they have so defined and permanent a character that we can well recognise their existence. And with regard to the other contention that the votes will be given twice over, because the members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Trades' Association have the right to vote in their individual capacities and collectively in the Associations of which they are members, I consider that the two qualifications differ materially. As occupiers of houses and as payers of taxes they have a right to their individual votes; as a body associated for a very definite object, namely, the promotion of trade or commerce, they are entitled to representation on very different grounds. It seems to me, therefore, that the contention against double voting falls to the ground.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—Although this is not a question to which I attach very great importance or look upon as vital to the Bill, still as I am disposed to concur with the amendment, the Council will probably like to hear my reasons. I assume that, though in charge of the Bill, I am at liberty, if I think any proposal in it mistaken, in supporting an amendment which proposes to alter it. Whether my reasons are sufficient or not, I must leave the Council to judge. I think it but fair to recognise the fact that the system of nomination by Government is the system in possession. All the arguments for not disturbing the proportion of two-thirds, or for building so much on the present foundation, apply here to leaving the nomination as heretofore in the hands of Government. Secondly, it is an advantage to leave the hands of Government free. The object of leaving to the Government the nomination of one-third of the Commissioners is admitted on all sides to be mainly to secure better representation, that the Government may reduce inequalities as far as they are produced by the elections. In this case the Government would have greater power of doing so if all the nominations were left in their hands than if 10 nominations were taken away. On the other hand, I most distinctly say that if the representatives of these bodies can be induced to work, they are just the persons we want. As far as the Port Commissioners are concerned, they are entitled to have their own representatives on the Corporation if only by reason of the large amount of rates they pay. As far as the Chamber of Commerce is concerned, the endeavour has hitherto been to try to induce the leading members of that body to sit on the Corporation, but unfortunately